The Columbian.

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BLOOMSBURG, PA., FRIDAY, AUGUST 3, 1888.

THE COLUMBIAN, VOL. XXII, NO 30
COLUMBIA DEMOCRAT, VOL LII, NO 18

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SELECT STORY.

A FRIGHTFUL AFFAIR.

I do not recall whether the conflict that I am going to describe occurred in the mine of La Cata or in that of Rayas. Both are situated in the Mexican mineral district of Guanajuato, and with the reader's permission I will assume that it happened in the latter.

The main shaft of the Rayas mine has the vertical depth of nine hundred yards, and sixteen yards of diameter. For its dimensions, it is ranked as the first mining shaft of the world.

In the epoch to which I refer, eight windlasses, operated by mules, were constantly employed in raising water from this enormous hole in the planet.

The administrator at that time was Don Rafael H——, 30 years of age, pale, slender, feeble in appearance; but in whose gaze shone the flame of haughtiness and energy, and the radiant spark of intelligence.

The *cajonero* or person charged with the operation of the windlasses, was called Jose. He was an athletic fellow, sinewy and vigorous; but with the hungry, apprehensive, and unquiet look of the jackal. Under his orders and immediate direction were the cables by which the miners descended, the stream-cables for hoisting water, and all that related to the various services of the shaft.

Among the "properties" of the administrator was a young woman of more beauty than chastity, whose voluptuous form had turned the head of the cajonero, who had a long time endeavored vainly to ingratiate himself in her favor. The jade treated his advances with arrogant disdain, and this is easily explained when it is known that from the *administradora* to the *cajonera* the distance is the same as between the housekeeper and the scrubwoman.

Jose laid siege to this strong fortress of virtue, but finding that the garrison was not likely to accept terms of capitulation, he one day made an assault that cost him a superb whipping by order of the administrator.

Jose endured the chastisement but swore in the teeth of his master that he would have his revenge. Don Rafael treated the menace with contempt, and the cajonera continued to occupy his post.

Sometime afterward, the damsel in order to give a further proof of her constancy, ran away with a cavalry officer; whereat Don Rafael manifested neither indignation nor surprise.

One morning Jose entered precipitately into the apartments of the administrator, before the latter was awake, and said to him that, to judge from the unusual singing and hurrahing of the miners at the bottom of the shaft, they surely must have found a bonanza.

This word bonanza produces a more wonderful effect on the cerebrum of a miner than all the cataclysms and earthquakes joined together. Don Rafael sprang out of bed, leaped into his garments, and, without waiting to make inquiries, ran to the shaft, harnessed himself to a cable of descent, and so suspending himself over the enormous abyss, said to the cajona: "Let her go."

The horses of one of the windlasses began to move, the cable to unwind, and Don Rafael, holding a torch in one hand and with the other steadying himself in his hanging saddle, slowly descended into that immense black hole without observing that no sound whatever came from below, nor that the face of the cajonero betrayed a sinister smile when he saw him going down.

Peril not only awakens instinct, but enlightens it. When Don Rafael found himself suspended in that frightful abyss, he suddenly remembered the menace of Jose, comprehended that he had acted inconsiderately, and that his life was suspended by a thread which his enemy could cut at his pleasure and dispatch him to eternity without notice and also without a passport.

By the reflection of the torch might have been seen great drops of cold perspiration upon his brow, the convulsive tremor that agitated his members, and the look of anguish that he cast toward the black depth and perpendicular wall of the shaft. The cable had descended perhaps a hundred yards when suddenly its movement was arrested. Don Rafael felt a sudden chill that penetrated the very marrow of his bones and congealed his blood. He comprehended the horrible plot. Jose was going to cut the cable and dash him to a mass of lifeless, shapeless flesh by a fall of six hundred yards to the bottom of the shaft.

Directing a look of desperation toward the nearest wall, he perceived projecting from it, half a yard or a little more, a piece of timber that had served to support a scaffold.

To cast the torch to the bottom of the shaft, swing himself upon that treacherous support, and detach himself from the cable was the work of a few seconds and hardly had he accomplished it when the cable parted far above, and fell with a great splashing noise into the water almost two thousand feet below. Involuntarily a cry of terror escaped him, which was answered at the mouth of the shaft with a sarcastic and savage horse-laugh that, in spite of himself, made him tremble.

Afterward profound silence reigned and Don Rafael, submerged in darkness, remained seated on that frail piece of wood; vacillating over that enormous abyss, into which the slightest circumstance might hurl him, with the certainty of being dashed to fragments at the bottom.

The silence was broken only by the creaking of ropes, the water dripping from the ascending buckets, and occasionally by the smothered concussion of the miners' tools somewhere in the black depths below. But, suddenly, among these divers sounds, was distinguished one that filled Don Rafael with horror.

The wooden perch on which he was seated began to manifest signs of breaking!

Time and moist air had caused decay, and the timber was yielding under his weight. In affecting his safety he had only prolonged a little while his agony.

Pressing closely against the wall, he tried to find some fissure in the rock for his hands; but his fingers were only torn by the pitiless rock, which refused to permit any diminution of the weight on his fragile perch in this manner.

Presently a lugubrious chant swelled up from the depths of the shaft—an immense sound of human voices that seemed a cry of agony wrenched from many hearts by the pain of toil. It was the *alabado* which is sung by the miners upon the death of one of their fraternity—a melancholy medley of *ayes* and lamentations that forms a kind of sorrowful and pathetic melody with which those who are condemned to incessant labor to the end of life saluted the happy departure of an emancipated soul.

Already notice of the supposed death of Don Rafael had arrived in those subterranean caverns, and all the habitants of the mine were chanting the song of praise which also was the song of mourning. Meanwhile . . . the treacherous beam on which Don Rafael sat, hearing, far below the song that announced his own death, was cracking!

The sad cadence of that song, melodious and mournful, like a psalm at the threshold of the tomb, ceased, and the muffled sound of the stream cables, going up with water and returning for more, seemed to Don Rafael a pendulum marking the moments of his departing life.

The fragile beam was already inclining toward the horrible depth of the abyss; the hands of Don Rafael were grasping the jagged points of rock with desperation; the moment of his precipitation to a horrible death was very near. Suddenly the sound of many voices came from the mouth of the shaft. The criminal had notified the directory of *an accident*, and all the employes came to see the body of the administrator brought from the bottom of the shaft.

Looking up, Don Rafael saw a rapidly descending torch. In the next moment a man suspended on a cable of descent, with his back toward him, passed his fearful perch. . . . It was the cajonero, Jose.

Instantly Don Rafael sprang from his perch and seized the cable, some distance above the man at the end of it. This movement loosened the beam from its anchorage and it fell. The noise and the movement of the cable caused Jose to look up. Seeing Don Rafael he commenced to blaspheme, and holding a dagger between his teeth, to climb toward him. Between the two men there was a space of some twenty yards, and while Jose ascended Don Rafael fastened himself in a stirrup of cable that was swinging violently.

As the torch was impending the ascent of Jose, he cast it to the bottom, and the shaft was again in darkness.

Seeing that the light was extinguished, the employes feared some new accident, and began to haul up the cable with great rapidity.

Having secured his position, Don Rafael drew from his pocket a clasp knife and tried to cut the cable below him. He could hear the labored breathing of his adversary, who comprehended the design of the administrator, and was asserting his utmost strength to gain the position of the latter in time to avert his own plunge to the bottom of the abyss to which he had a short time before, dispatched the man who had so strangely escaped the intended death. The duel in the darkness between the two combatants suspended by a cord over that horrible abyss was prosecuted by both with equal haste and desperation. Each knew that his own escape from that frightful situation depended on the destruction of the other; yet each was losing the consciousness of his own peril in his struggle to dispatch his foe.

The cajonero was so near that Don Rafael could feel his hot breath on the hand that held the knife when the cable parted, and the man below, with a yell of rage and terror, went down through darkness to his death.

* * * * * * *

When the cable was hauled up, the appearance of Don Rafael, who had been reported dead, instead of Jose, who had been sent down to bring up his mangled body, produced no little surprise. He explained it all, however, excepting one circumstance—how it happened that his hair, had been changed, in so brief a period, to a silver whiteness.—*From the Spanish of Pedro Castera.*

A well known New Yorker, whose pen and pencil have alike brought him money and reputation, has had an adventure which discounts by about ten thousand nine hundred and ninety-nine the average conventional parrot story. He was fond of knocking about in out of the-way quarters of the world, and left ship on the Central America coast with a party of comrades to explore the wilderness. During a cruise of several months the entire ship's company had devoted their odd hours to singing to a parrot. The sailors also had lost no opportunities, and taught the bird all the sea-faring lingo, and a few more or less elegant expletives besides. When the artist and his exploring comrades had bidden the bird and the sailors good bye they plunged into the heart of the tropical forest. After twenty-eight miles of mortal effort they reached their camping place for the night. Just as the sun was going down they were startled to hear, in the primeval silence, a familiar voice calling down from the top of a tall palm:

"Avast there, yo, heave, ho!"

It was the ship's parrot. But before they could recover their startled senses the faithful bird, having flown ahead to prepare this unexpected treat for its chums of the voyage, fluttered down to the top of a dead stump near by, and, with a shrill call, summoned thousands of the little green parroquets of the country. It is said 11,000 of them were counted as they circled around the great gray African oracle on the stump, and finally took their places on the ground rank upon rank and row after row. The explorers looked on in dumb amazement. When the feathered assemblage became quiet the ship's parrot burst into the familiar words of "Nancy Lee," and to the inextinguishable laughter of the travelers the consternation of the rest of the tropical world and the delight of the festive precentor, the 11,000 parroquets, with one mighty burst of song, broke into "Nancy Lee."—*Press.*

Advise to young ladies who are setting their caps: Use percussion caps so that the pop may be heard.—*New Haven News.*

Anne's Ride for her Cow.

I am not quite sure of dates, but it was late in the fall, I think, of 1777, that a foraging party from the British camp in Philadelphia made a descent upon the farm of Major Rudolph, south of that city, at Darby. Having supplied themselves well with provender, they were about to begin their return march, when one of the soldiers happened to espy a valuable cow, which at that moment unfortunately made her appearance in the lane leading to the barn yard and poor Sukey was immediately confiscated for the use of the company.

Now this unfortunate cow happened to be the pride of the farm, and was claimed as the exclusive property of Miss Anne Rudolph, the daughter of the house, aged twelve years. Of course no other animal on the estate was so important as this particular cow, and her confiscation by the soldiers could not be tolerated for a moment. So Miss Anne made an impetuous dash for her recovery, but finding the men deaf to her entreaties and the sergeant proof against the storms of her indignation, the high-spirited child rushed over to the stables, saddled her pony and was soon galloping off toward the city, determined to appeal to the commander-in-chief of the British Army, if nothing less would save the life of her favorite.

Meanwhile, poor Sukey trudged along, her reluctant steps quickened now and then by a gentle prick with the point of a bayonet in her well-rounded side.

To reach the city before the foraging party was the one thought of the child, as her pony went pounding along the old Chester road that soon brought her within the British lines. She was halted at the first outpost by the guard, and the occasion of her hot haste was demanded. The child replied:

"I must see the general immediately!"

"But the general cannot be disturbed for every trifle. Tell me your business, and if important, it will be reported to him."

"It is of great importance, and I can not stop to talk to you. Please let go my pony, and tell me where to find the general."

"But my little girl, I cannot let you pass until you tell me whence you come and what your business is within these lines."

"I came from Darby, and my business is to see the general immediately. No one else can tell him what I have to say."

The excitement of the child, together with her persistence, had its influence upon the officer. General Washington was in the neighborhood, with his ragged regiments, patiently watching the opportunity to strike another blow for the liberty of the colonies. The officer well knew that valuable information of the movements of the rebels frequently reached the British commander through families residing in the country, and still, in secret, friendly to the Crown. Here might be such a case, and this consideration determined the soldier to send the child forward to headquarters. So summoning an orderly, he directed him to escort the girl to the General.

It was late in the afternoon by this time, and Cornwallis was at dinner with a number of British officers, when "a little girl from the country with a message for the General" was announced.

"Let her come in at once," said the General, and a few moments later Miss Anne Rudolph entered the great tent.

For a moment the girl hesitated, overcome perhaps, by the unexpected brilliancy of the scene. Then the spirit of her Rudolph ancestors asserted itself, and to her Cornwallis in full dinner costume, surrounded by his brilliant companions, reyresented only the power that could save her favorite from the butcher's knife.

"Well, my little girl, I am General Cornwallis," said that gentleman kindly. "What have you to say to me?"

"I want my cow!"

Profound silence reigned for a moment, then came a simultaneous burst of uproarious laughter from all the gentlemen around the table. The girl's face reddened, but she held her ground, and her set features and flashing eyes convinced the General that the child before him was one of no ordinary spirit.

A few words of encouragement, pleasantly spoken, quickly restored the equanimity of the girl. Then, with ready tact, the General soon drew from her a concise narration of her grievance. "Why did not your father attend to this for you?" he asked.

"My father is not at home now."

"And have you no brothers for such an errand, instead of coming yourself into a British camp."

"Both of my brothers are away. But, General Cornwallis," cried she impatiently, "while you keep me here talking they will kill my cow!"

"So—your brothers also are away from home. Now, tell me, child, where can they be found?"

"My oldest brother, Captain John Rudolph, is with General Gates."

"And your other brother, where is he?" inquired the General.

"Captain Michael Rudolph is with Harry Lee."

The girls eyes fairly blazed as she spoke the name of gallant "Light Horse Harry Lee." Then she exclaimed, "But General, my cow!"

"Ah ha! one brother with Gates and one with Lee. Now," said the General severely, "where is your father?"

"He was with General Washington," frankly answered the little maiden "but he is a prisoner now."

"So, so. Father and brothers all in the Continental Army! I think then you are a little rebel."

"Yes, sir, if you please—I am a little rebel. But I want my cow!"

"Well, you are a brave, straightforward little girl, and you shall have your cow and something more, too." Then stooping forward, he detached from his garters a pair of brilliant knee buckles, which he laid in the child's hands. "Take these," he said, "and keep them as a souvenir of this interview, and believe that Lord Cornwallis can appreciate courage and truth even in a young rebel." Then calling an orderly, he instructed him to go with the child and through the camp in search of the cow, and, when he should find the animal, to detail a man to drive her home again. So Miss Anne returned in triumph with her cow. And those sparkling knee buckles are still treasured by her descendants as a memento of Cornwallis and the Revolution.—*Selected.*

The Parachute Flyer.

A WOMAN AERONAUT TELLS ABOUT THE FLIGHT THROUGH THE AIR.

To most persons the ordinary balloon ascension seems a dangerous enough experiment, and this feeling is rather increased than otherwise when the spectator stands near by and sees the air-ship with its passengers sail off towards the clouds. But a new and sensational "act," as it is called, now adds to the thrilling nature of an aerial flight. This is "parachute flying," and a woman who practices the perilous act as a business thus talks about it:

"I suppose a brief story on the way I jump would be interesting to you. It's all so simple to me, though, that I can't understand why it should excite people as it does, for I have actually seen women faint away and men turn deathly pale after I had cut the ropes and started heavenward. You see, I always take a look downward when I am up a few hundred feet—just why, I am sure I can't say. And right here let me tell you that I have sometimes singled out from the sea of upturned just the ones I knew were going to be shaded with disappointment should I fail to fall and be smashed to pieces. You may think the notion is all in my brain, but I have it firmly fixed there, at any rate I know there are such people in the world.

"Where are we? Oh, yes, going up—or rather, the earth is dropping away beneath our feet—you know that is always the sensation. The parachute which we are to cut loose at the proper time hangs listlessly downward. The rope which holds it to the balloon passes through a steel ring. A sharp knife-blade, worked by a cord, is so arranged that at the proper time a little jerk—and we are free.

"Now comes the exciting moment, even to the veteran. Above you the baloon, freed of the weight which gave it steadiness, is rocking and reeling, while the parachute is whizzing downward. You did not feel that you were ascending, but as you shut your eyes and draw in your breath in little gasps—a long-drawn inspiration would be impossible—you are fully aware that you are descending—that you are going with such frightful velocity, too, that unless there comes an end, and that end soon, the end of all things will be at hand. Prickly sensations shoot over your frame and, as you grasp for breath it seems as if a knife had been thrust into your vitals. Your thoughts are racing along with as great speed as your downward momentum; your courage, too, commences to leave you and you are threatened with a total collapse—death!

"Suddenly the mad rush is checked. The parachute has 'grasped the situation,' so to speak. At least it has 'grasped' sufficient air to open it out, and as it gradually expands the motion becomes steadier, until you are descending so slowly and gently that you actually have a sleepy sensation. And after the thrill, the shock of the moment before, the feeling is so dreamily delicious that really you are in danger from it unless you brace up and fight it off. Mother Earth is shoving her smiling but rugged face close at you again—it really appears as if the earth came back to you, just as it seemed to recede—and you must remember that you must be on the lookout for a safe landing place, and that more agility is required in this part of the feat than in any other."

A Rebel Gold Dollar.

IT IS FOUND BY A NEGRO BOY IN A TRASH PILE AND IS WORTH $650.

Jerry Johnson, a negro boy, was standing on a trash pile, running his toes through the debris. He noticed something bright in the pile, and, when he picked it up, found it to be a very small yellow coin. At first he thought it was copper, but, as he fingered it, his native sense told him it was to heavy for copper, so he at once conjectured that it was made of gold. He had some business with Mr. Walker, and while in his office showed him the piece of money. He asked the lawyer how much he would give him for it. Woolfolk's attorney thought it was a gold dollar, and, as he was particularly anxious to get such a coin to wear on his watch chain, he offered the boy $1 for it, which he gleefully accepted.

Mr. Walker gave the coin a careful examination, and became convinced that he had paid too much for it. He was in Colonel Redwine's office, and took the coin out and exhibited it to the great financier. "What will you give me for it?" he asked. "I'll give you $1," was the reply. "And I'll give you $1 25," interrupted a man who had come to renew a note. "Done," exclaimed Mr. Walker. "Here's your money," was the quick answer. The buyer left the office with his coin, and the lawyer thought he had made a good bargain.

Hurrying off to a man who buys coins, the purchaser exhibited the piece. The dealer scrutinized it closely and said: 'What will you take for it?' After a little consideration the dealer said: "Will you take $25 for it?' "No, but I'll take $30 for it." "It's a go; Here's your money," and the happy man walked out of the office.

The coin which figured in these transactions is a Confederate gold dollar. A gentleman said to a reporter: "The worst sold man of the four was he who sold the coin for $30. If it be true that it is, as is represented, a genuine Confederate dollar, it is worth $650. I am told that there are only six of these coins in existence.—*Duluth Tribune.*

An Important Element

Of the success of Hood's Sarsaparilla is the fact that every purchaser receives a fair equivalent for his money. The familiar headline "100 Doses One Dollar," stolen by imitators, is original with and true only of Hood's Sarsaparilla. This can easily be proven by any one who desires to test the matter. For real economy, buy only Hood's Sarsaparilla. Sold by all druggists.

A half loaf is better than no vacation.—*Inter-Ocean.*

English View of Mills' Bill.

THE LONDON "DAILY NEWS" FEARS TARIFF REDUCTION.

The London *Daily News* contains the following editorial:

"The Mills tariff bill, which has just been passed by the American house of representatives by 162 votes against 149, clearly removes the tariff issue in the United States from the stage of rhetoric and abstract platitudes and boldly places before the voters the completed measure upon which the democratic party takes issue in the campaign. But it has been the habit of the republicans to deride every attempt of the democrats at a reform of the tariff as a free trade measure. It is their way of giving a dog a bad name. They have employed most specious pleadings to convince the workingmen that the president, as well as the majority of congress, led by Mr. Mills, have attempted a reform in the interest of the British free traders, and that the bill under consideration if passed would swamp the industries of the United States.

"The president has, however, emphatically protested against the attempt to brand those who seek to correct the evils of the existing system of the rabid protectionism as 'free traders and enemies of our workingmen and industrial enterprises.' Whether English free traders and manufacturers have reason to congratulate or expect an increase of trade with the United States from the ultimate enactment of the Mills bill is a question of grave doubt.

SCRUTINIZING THE BILL.

"An examination of the bill seems to show that, if anything, while reducing the taxation, it is more a protectionist measure than the law which it is intended to supersede. The present American tariff is a war tariff, and it was based on the necessity of taxing all and every commodity that could possibly be taxed. Many of its provisions are due to the fact that the inland duties had to be compensated by an equivalent upon import duties. These inland duties have long been removed, while all the equivalent import duties have remained. Thus in point of fact the tariff, beside being practically higher now than at its highest before, is absolutely increased in its protective features by this removal of the equivalent inland duties.

THE WOOL TARIFF.

"The bill now before the senate contemplates lowering the possible cost of production by the removal, while leaving all duties on manufactures almost intact, of the tariff on wool. For instance, the duty is 10 cents per pound on greasy wool, and on woolen cloth made of this class of wool it is 35 cents per pound and 35 per cent. ad valorem. It takes from three to four pounds of greasy wool to make a pound of finished cloth, with the additional freight and expense, due to the fact that almost all the colonial wools are shipped to the United States from London and Liverpool. The American wool manufacturer has to pay from 11 to 11½ cents more for his wool than his British competitor. In cloth this amounts to as much as from 33 to 45 cents more than the English cost. Whatever it costs over and above 35 cents to get wool to the American manufacturer has to be made good by an ad valorem duty of 35 per cent.

FOREIGN WOOLENS.

"This frequently is the case in a number of competing importations of foreign woolens, and it explains the large imports under the present American tariff of foreign made woolen goods. Now, the Mills bill gives the American manufacturer free wool, and either free or largely reduced chemicals and dye-stuffs and places a protective duty at 40 per cent ad valorem—a clear raising of the protective provision of from one-third to one-half its present rate. Besides this, while in worsteds the duties were graded according to value from 20 cents per pound to 40 cents per pound, the bill makes the duties on all woolens and worsteds equally 10 per cent. In cottons very slight changes are made and the reduction in the linen schedule is also balanced by freezing raw material which strange to say, had to pay duties from 7½ to 12½ per cent. although hardly a pound of flax is grown in the United States for the purpose of manufacture. The fibres used in manufacturing are imported. The flax grown is raised for the seeds and not for fibre.

THE METAL SCHEDULE.

"The metal schedule shows small changes only except in steel rails, where the duty of $17 per ton is reduced to $11 per ton. But even now under the present tariff the difference between the price of steel rails in Liverpool and Philadelphia is not more than $8 or $9, and this in face of the fact that the pig iron and spiegeleisen used in a ton of rails costs the American manufacturer at least $7 more than the English rail producers have to pay.

"Mr. Schoenhof, American counsel at Tunstall, has lately made inquiries into the cost of production in England and America. The result of his inquiries are now publishing by the department of state. If any proofs were needed to convince the world of the ability of the American manufacturer to take care of himself, if on an equal footing so far as his material is concerned, Mr. Schoenhof's carefully collected data would supply them.

An Extraordinary Suicide.

The suicide in the Rue La Guerre bears the marks of a genius. In a room whose windows were all closed a headless body was found upon a rude guillotine. A note held in one hand of the dead man said it was useless to attempt to discover his identity, for he had made arrangements which would prevent the head from ever being found. Sure enough the body lay headless in a closed room and the head could nowhere be found. The man was buried as one unknown, and the case bade fair to lie dusty in the pigeon holes of the curator of mysteries. A few days after this event a peasant in a department distant some 200 miles away was attracted by a peculiar object in the branches of a tree. Impelled by curiosity he examined more closely and found a human head attached by a cord to a small silken balloon. He reported the affair to the nearest sergeant of gendarmerie, and mystery number two was given due prominence. By combination of the mysteries it became clear how the suicide disposed of the head, which, being restored, served to identify him. But how the balloon with the head attached escaped from a closed room none have ever been able to explain.—*Paris Letter London News.*

WARM WEATHER is distressing, debilitating. It requires great exertion to accomplish one's daily duties. We have found much relief by using a little of POND'S EXTRACT in a bowl of water. It is a positive luxury. It revives, invigorates and refreshens the heated skin and wonderfully improves the complexion. We caution our readers against imitat ons. *Get genuine* Pond's Extract.

The Columbian.

G. E. Elwell, J. K. Bittenbender., } Editors.

BLOOMSBURG, PA.

FRIDAY, AUGUST 3, 1888.

DEMOCRATIC TICKET.

NATIONAL.

FOR PRESIDENT,
GROVER CLEVELAND,
of New York.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,
ALLEN G. THURMAN,
of Ohio.

STATE.

FOR JUDGE OF SUPREME COURT,
J. B. McCOLLUM,
of Susquehanna County.

FOR PRESIDENT JUDGE OF THIS JUDICIAL DISTRICT,
CHARLES G. BARKLEY,
to be voted for at the next Democratic Delegate Election and County Convention.

Hon. C. R. Buckalew is a candidate for re-nomination for Congress in this district.

B. F. Zarr is a farmer and as much interested in making laws for the farmers as anybody. He is also a lawyer, and knows how laws should be made.

"A new wrinkle in Cleveland and Thurman clubs," says the Springfield (Mass.) *Republican*, "is one about to be formed at Grand Rapids, Mich., consisting wholly of recruits from the Republican ranks. Its promoters claim a membership of 100 to start with."

William Krickbaum said on last week Thursday that "there is no such a thing as honesty." He has often been heard to make the same remark. He also said that he has no confidence in anybody. He judges the whole world by himself. But could a man who says "there is no such thing as honesty" be trusted in the legislature, where there are so many opportunities to make money dishonestly?

William Krickbaum held the office of Clerk to the County Commissioners for twelve years; he was Prothonotary for six years, making eighteen years of continuous office holding. He was a candidate for a third term as Prothonotary, an applicant for the office of Deputy Revenue Collector, an applicant for Commisioners' clerkship, talked of running against W. H. Snyder last year, and this year wants to be sent to the legislature. He is a professional office-seeker.

Let every honest and earnest democrat in the county go to the delegate election next week Saturday. August 11th, and vote for the men he believes to be best fitted for the several offices to be filled. The offices of President Judge, Representatives and Sheriff are all places of responsibility, and as a nomination is equivalent to an election it is important that everybody should attend the primaries. Every citizen is directly concerned in the selection of these officials.

The esteemed *Press* denounces "the idea sought to be conveyed" in some remarks by the Brooklyn *Eagle* "that the repeal of the internal revenue tax on whiskey would interfere with the operation of high license," as "either discreditably insincere or grossly ignorant." The esteemed *Press* has evidently forgotten that this idea did not originate with the Brooklyn *Eagle* but was promulgated some time ago by one James G. Blaine in his famous "Paris message." Mr. Blaine said: "there is a moral side to it. To cheapen the price of whiskey is to increase the consumption enormously. There would be no sense in urging the reform wrought by high license in many States if the National Government neutralizes the good effect by making whiskey within the reach of every one at twenty cents a gallon. . . . It would destroy high license at once in all the States." Does the *Press* mean to accuse Brother Blaine of hypocrisy or ignorance.—*Times.*

Four years ago William Krickbaum was a supporter of the republican candidate for Prothonotary. He was a candidate himself for the democratic nomination, took all his chances before the convention, and when he was defeated he sought revenge by lending all his influence to the republican party and against the regular democratic nominee. It was a matter of frequent occurence to see Krickbaum and Kinter in consultation during the canvass, and the *Sentinel*, Krickbaum's organ at that time, boldly announced that he was for Cleveland, *Kinter* and reform. Krickbaum did not deny this at the time, because the announcement was made by his authority and direction. *He never did deny it until he thought of being a candidate for office again, and found that his bolting record was hurting him.*

Four weeks ago the same charge was again printed in the Catawissa *Item*. It was not sprung upon him as a campaign story, but he was given abundant opportunity to disprove it, if possible. He has not dared to deny it, for he knows that the names of responsible men can be given, whom he urged to go into the Kinter movement *with him*. It is probably his intention to wait until just before the delegate election, and then publish a denial in his paper, but that will be an admission of his inability to meet the charge fairly and openly. If it were untrue he would have denounced the charge as false, and would boldly have demanded the proofs, as we have done with him in another matter. Would any man who seeks an office, rest under such a charge for a whole month just before delegate election if he were able to disprove it? Certainly not. It would be contrary to all human experience. It may therefore be taken as a confessed fact that William Krickbaum was a bolter in 1884. The question now for the Democracy of Columbia county to determine is this: Shall it be established as a precedent for the future, that a man who is defeated for a nomination this year, and bolts the ticket, can have the party nomination within four years from now? Such a precedent would be a dangerous, if not an absolutely ruinous one to the Democratic party. Can we afford to do it?

Judge Elwell's resignation took effect on Tuesday. On Wednesday Gov. Beaver appointed Henry M. Hinckley Esq. of Danville to fill the vacancy.

After the publication of the letter of Gov. Pattison, and the complete back down of William Krickbaum and his failure to name an informant or produce any proofs of his oft-repeated story concerning alleged schemes on the part of Judge Elwell and Geo. E. Elwell to secure the appointment to the Judgeship for the latter, anything further seems unnecessary. The falsehood is refuted ,and its author exposed. But as a final clincher we publish elsewhere a communication from Judge Elwell which will for ever settle the question in the minds of all honest citizens whose good opinion is worth having. Krickbaum's complete conviction of a malicious lie in this matter, ought of itself to be sufficient reason for not sending him to the legislature, even if there were not a hundred other strong reasons why he should not be nominated.

Two members of the last board of county commissioners made affidavits that William Krickbaum offered a bribe for his appointment as commissioners' clerk. One swore that Krickbaum directly offered him $300 for his vote, and the other swore that a friend of Krickbaum's offered him $100. John B. Casey made the same charge, and Krickbaum sought to evade it by saying that Casey did not make any *direct* charge against him, and followed it with a threat saying, "He knew better than to do anything of the kind," and intimated that he would have prosecuted Casey. The Catawissa *Item* took the matter up, and said, "Now Willy, listen; you are charged in the following affidavit with attempting to secure the position of clerk to the present board of county commissioners by the offering of money directly and indirectly to members of that board for their votes and influence."

This was accompanied by the affidavits. Krickbaum never made an affidavit to the contrary, and although the charge was grossly libelous if untrue, he did not have anybody arrested.

A man who will offer a bribe to secure an office, would accept a bribe if offered to him. Such a man would not be a safe representative in the legislature

WASHINGTON LETTER.

From our Regular Correspondent.]

WASHINGTON, July 30, 1888.

Representative Springer has been working very hard to get his Oklahoma bill passed. It was before the House several times last week, but a vote was not reached. Mr. Springer is very sanguine of its passage. He says the only real opposition to the bill comes from the Cherokee Live Stock association, a syndicate of white men, who lease 6,000,000 acres of land from the Cherokees at $100,000 per annum. Mr. Springer says the passage of this bill would be followed by one of the most remarkable phenomena that colonization or civilization has ever known. In less than six months the territory would be qualified by population to become a state—and, with a sly wink, two thirds of them would be democrats.

Senators Morgan and Saulsbury made speeches in favor of the ratification of the fisheries treaty last week.

Mr. Mills is still getting an average of about fifty letters a day asking for copies of his speech on the tariff.

The House bill to create boards of arbitration to settle the difference between railroads and their employes, has been reported favorably to the Senate.

Owing to the delay in passing several of the appropriation bills, another joint resolution extending the old appropriations 30 days from to-day, has been passed.

The effort made by the labor men to have the use of the steam plate printing machines prohibited in the Bureau of Engraving and Printing, was defeated in the Senate.

Mr. Cleveland left here last Thursday for a short yachting trip. Mrs. Cleveland and her mother accompanied him as far as New York. Mr. Cleveland is expected back here to-morrow. Notwithstanding the fact that this is the only holiday that Mr. Cleveland has had during this whole summer, the republicans are trying to raise a howl over his alleged neglect of public business.

Commissioner Stockslager has notified the St. Louis and San Francisco railroad Co., to show cause within 30 days, why proceedings should not be taken in accordance with the act of March 3, 1887, to secure the restoration of 90,827 acres of land, alleged to have been erroneously patented to the Atlantic and Pacific Co. The land referred to is in Missouri.

The House committee on agriculture has favorably reported the Lee bill to prevent the sale, manufacture, or transporation of adulterated articles of food, drink, or drugs, and the bill regulating the manufacture of compound lard.

Now that the Republican Senators, after much wrangling, have agreed to report a substitute for the Mills tariff bill, they are now having a regular monkey and parrot time to get up a bill that all of them will vote for.

The House committee on manufactures has been working hard, trying to get at the bottom of the whiskey trust. The further consideration of the Outhwaite bill has been postponed for the present by the Senate committee on Pacific Railroads, but it is understood that a majority of the committee favor the bill.

Chief Justice Fuller has been in the city several days. It was his intention to have gone back home the next day after his arrival, but as he came specially to see Mr. Cleveland, he concluded to remain until the President returned. He has been the recipient of many social attentions.

The fortification bill has been reported to the House. It provides for a Board of defense, composed of three civilians and three army officers, and appropriates $15,000,000 to be spent in the next six years for heavy ordnance.

The bill for the enlargement of the Yellowstone Park has been favorably reported to the House. It adds about 1600 square miles of territory, and gives the Secretary of the Interior authority to grant a right of way to a railroad from Cinnabar to Cook City.

Chairman Barnum was in town for a few hours last week. He held consultations with several gentleman.

A bill has been introduced in the Senate to pension every man who served three months in the United States Army or Navy, in the late war.

"Senator Ingalls is the vainest man I ever met," said a Washington business man. "I went to his house on business, and for more than an hour he stood posing before a large mirror, while he talked to me, not seeming in the least to mind my being present."

NOTES AND NEWS.

THE REPUBLICANS MUST RECKON WITH THIS FACT—A MASSACHUSETTS VIEW.

From the Springfield Republican, Rep.

In a party sense the nomination is perhaps the shrewdest that could have been made. There would have been a certain fitness in the choice of Blaine had not his own previous words forbidden him to accept with decency—for Blaine is the dominating personal influence in the party and the author of its avowed policy. But after his two letters his nomination would have so intensified the personal objections which defeated him before that the party would have added a very heavy risk to the burdens under which it was already staggering.

The issues are now made up and how do they stand? The choice is to be made, apparently, on two questions—the tariff and the general conduct of administration. On the one side, Cleveland's administrative record, with the prospect it offers in case of a second term; on the other side, the degree of ability, honesty and efficiency to be expected from Harrison with the Republicans behind him. On the one side, a reduction of the tariff about as proposed in the Mills bill—say an average of 10 per cent; on the other side, the maintenance or the advance of the tariff. These two points, we think, are what is really involved. The sectional issue may be appealed to, but we trust will be left mainly in the background.

The Republican party has turned its back on its own record, disregarded the palpable and crying needs of the situation, and allied itself with a compact moneyed interest as against the interests of the people at large. It has done this, we believe, under the partisan impulse to oppose whatever a Democratic President did or proposed. So against the President's bravest and wisest act—the call for a reduction that should clear off the surplus—the party, at Mr. Blaine's summons, threw itself in bitter opposition. The cry of "protection to the American laborer" was caught up as a taking campaign catch-word. We believe the Republican stump speakers talk worse than they mean, and that, were the responsibilities of power thrown on them, we should at least hear no more of raising the tariff. But they have committed themselves hopelessly against lowering it.

On this question the Democratic party, for the first time since the war, has made a definite, resolute, sagacious advance on a great governmental question. It owes this advantage chiefly to the fact which is the party's one great merit in the eyes of the country—the strong personality and commanding leadership of President Cleveland. He has shown himself an honest, able, courageous ruler. He is not an idealist, nor an uncompromising apostle of reform: he has conceded much for the sake of controlling his party; he has tolerated at least a few very weak spots in the administrative service. But he has proved a most skilful party manager, and the power which he thus holds he has in every crisis—whether confronted by an extravagant pension bill or the nomination of an Inter-State Commission or a Chief Justice—used straight for the good of the country. And the country likes President Cleveland very much—likes him and trusts him—the Republicans must reckon with that fact.

* * *

From the Alta California, Dem.

There is present portentous and actual danger in supporting Harrison in this state. The Republicans of this State have before them an opportunity to show that their anti-Chinese zeal has not been a pretence. If they wish to save their party in California from absolute destruction let them reject Harrison and refuse to put an electoral ticket in the field. The whole state will await the decision with interest. Upon the issue of silver coinage Harrison stands against every principle and profession of his party in these silver States, and his record is in direct opposition to the national platform upon which he is nominated.

* * *

He May Have Changed His Mind.

From the Post. Rep.

Gresham or Alger represent the attitude of the coast far more closely than Harrison, especially on the Chinese question, and California would have been far better satisfied had either of these men been chosen; but Harrison comes from a doubtful State, and it is of the highest importance that the party should carry it in November. It is probable that his supporters have given assurances that his vote as Senator six years ago does not represent his present attitude on the Chinese question and that he is sound on the silver question.

* * *

A Chance to Show Her Opinion.

From the Examiner. Dem.

The platform demands protection—protection to what?—to labor or capital? That was the question that remained to be settled irrevocably by the nomination of Benjamin Harrison. We trust we shall be spared any personal scandals in this campaign. There will, however, certainly be no need of personal slanders when there is such a public record as Harrison's to discuss. California has never had an opportunity to show unmistakably her opinion of a pro-Chinese candidate. This year we shall have a square chance at one of the men whom California Republicans in 1882 swore never to forget.

Nailing Another Campaign Lie.

From the New York Evening Post., Ind.

"Z. L. W.," a man who we once thought was sensible and careful, sends the *Press* from Washington a beautiful campaign story of a young man named Curtis, "fortunate enough to be the nephew of George William Curtis, formerly a Mugwump, but now Democratic editor of *Harper's Weekly*." The young man was sent by President Cleveland—so runs the tale—to the Assistant Attorney General who was directed to employ Curtis at $2,000 a year, "whether he was competent or not." He proved incompetent, of course, but could not be dismissed, being a Presidental appointee, so they made a place for him in the Board of Pention Appeals, where he now is, incompetent as ever. Alas for poor "Z. L. W."! Mr. G. W. Curtis has only one nephew, who is a boy at school. This being so, the other "facts" in the story are, of course, left in mid-air.

An Aged Physician Dead.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., July 31.—Dr. Robert Morris died this morning at his home at Lagrangle, from paralysis. He was 90 years old, and a native of Mississippi. He was the poet laureate of masonry, and the most distinguished Mason in the world.

THE LAW OF PRIMARY AND OTHER ELECTIONS.

We consider it expedient, in view of the reports coming to us from all quarters of the use of money and beer, in the present campaign, to warn everybody as to the provisions and penalties, constitutional and statutory, of the election laws.

The Constitution of Pennsylvania provides the following oath of office:

"I do solemnly swear (or affirm), that I will support, obey and defend the Constitution of the United States and the Constitution of this Commonwealth; that I will discharge the duties of my office with fidelity; that I have not paid or contributed, or promised to pay or contribute, either directly or indirectly, any money or other valuable thing to procure my nomination or election (or appointment), except for necessary and proper expenses expressly authorized by law; that I have not knowingly violated any election law of this Commonwealth, or procured it to be done by others in my behalf; that I will not knowingly receive, directly or indirectly, any money or other valuable thing for the performance or non-performance of any act or duty pertaining to my office, other than the compensation allowed by law."

The Constitution also further provides:

Any person who shall give, or promise or offer to give, to an elector any money, reward, or other valuable consideration for his vote at an election, or for withholding the same, or who shall give or promise to give such consideration to any other person or party for such elector's vote, or for the withholding thereof, and any elector who shall receive or agree to receive, for himself or for another, any money, reward or other valuable consideration for his vote at an election, or for withholding the same, shall thereby forfeit the right to vote at such election; and any elector whose right to vote shall be challenged for such cause before the election officers shall be required to swear or affirm that the matter of the challenge is untrue before his vote shall be received.

Any person who shall, while a candidate for office, be guilty of bribery, fraud, or wilful violation of any election laws shall be forever disqualified from holding an office of trust or profit in this Commonwealth. And any person convicted of wilful violation of the election laws shall, in addition to any penalties provided by law, be deprived of the right of suffrage absolutely for a term of four years.

The Statutes provide as follows:

An Act to prevent bribery and fraud at nominating elections, nominating conventions, returning boards, county or executive committees, and at election of delegates to nominating conventions, in the several counties in this commonwealth.

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted, &c.*, That hereafter, if a candidate for any office within this commonwealth shall, directly or indirectly, give, offer or promise to give, or procure any other person to give, offer or promise to give, to any elector any gift or reward in money, goods or other valuable thing, or any security for the payment or the delivery of money, goods or other valuable thing or an office, emolument or employment, on condition, express or implied, that such elector shall cast, give, retain or withhold his vote, or use his influence at a nominating election or delegate election, or cast, give or substitute another to cast or give, his vote or use his influence at a nominating convention, for or against the nomination of any particular candidate for nomination, so as to procure such person to be voted for, at any election to take place, the person so hiring, procuring, influencing, abetting, endeavoring or offering, either directly or indirectly through others, their aiders or abetters, to procure the person to be voted for by such electors, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and, on conviction, shall be sentenced to pay a fine not exceeding three hundred dollars and be imprisoned for a period not exceeding three months.

SECTION 2. If any elector, authorized to vote at any public election afterwards to take place within this commonwealth for an office, shall, directly or indirectly, accept or receive from any person desiring to be nominated as a candidate for office, or from the friends of any such person, any gift or reward in money, goods or other valuable thing, or any office or employment, under an agreement or promise, express or imylied, that such elector shall give or withhold his vote for the nomination of such a person as a candidate for office at such election, or shall accept or receive the promise of any person, that he shall thereafter receive any gift or reward in money, goods, position or other valuable thing, if he will vote for the nomination of such a person as a candidate for office, and shall thereafter vote for the nomination of such a person, he shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction shall pay a fine not exceeding three hundred dollars and be imprisoned for a term of time not exceeding three months.

SECTION 3. If any elector shall, directly or indirectly, offer to give his vote or his influence, at any nominating election, delegate election or nominating convention, to any person desiring to be nominated as a candidate for office, or to the friends of any such person, in consideration, that for such vote or influence, he is to receive any gift or reward in money, goods or other valuable thing or any office or employment, he shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction shall pay a fine not exceeding three hundred dollars and undergo a period of imprisonment not exceeding three months.

SECTION 4. If any person not qualified to vote at a general election, shall vote at a nominating election held by any political party, or if any person shall procure, advise or induce such disqualified person to so vote, or if any person shall vote at more than one election district, or otherwise vote more than once on the same day for the nomination of a candidate, or shall fraudulently vote more than one ticket for the same candidate at the same time, or if any person shall advice or procure another so to do, he or they shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction shall be fined not exceeding the sum of two hundred dollars and imprisoned for a term of time not exceeding three months.

SECTION 5. In all cases where a person is elected or chosen or shall act as a delegate to a convention to make nominations for offices, and shall receive, accept or solicit any bribe in money, goods or thing of value, or any office or position as an inducement to make or join in any nomination for any person to be voted for as an officer or candidate for office, or shall, in like manner and for like reason, agree to abstain from voting for any particular person, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction shall be sentenced to pay a fine of not more than one hundred dollars and be imprisoned not exceeding three months.

SECTION 6. Any person, elected, chosen or acting as a member of the county or executive committee of any party, or as a judge of a return board to count up and cast the votes polled at a primary election, held to make nominations for office, or any person appointed a clerk of such return board, who shall directly or indirectly accept, receive or solicit money, office, appointment, employment, testimonial, reward or other thing of value, or the promise of all or either of them, to influence his vote or action in the discharge, performance, or non performance of any duty or obligation pertaining to such office, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction thereof shall be sentenced to pay a fine of not more than one hundred dollars and to be imprisoned for a time not exceeding three months.

Any person or persons, who shall directly or indirectly by offer or promise of money, office, appointment, employment, testimonial, reward or thing of value, or who shall, by threats or intimidation, endeavor to influence a member of a county or executive committee of any party, a judge or clerk of any return board, in the discharge, performance or non-performance of any act, duty or obligation pertaining to such office, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction thereof shall be sentenced to pay a fine of two hundred dollars and to undergo imprisonment not exceeding six months.

The Senate and the Tariff.

The conference of Republican Senators held at the residence of Senator Evarts, on Wednesday evening last, decided, after a long discussion, that the Republicans must present a tariff bill to the Senate and country, and a bill is likely to be prepared by the Republican committee, sitting in secret, just as the Democratic committee of the House sat, submitted to a party caucus, and then passed by the Senate.

Congress has now been in session nearly eight months, and this the first time the Republican leaders have had the courage to say that they must pay some respect to their public pledges for tariff revision and revenue reduction by presenting a revenue bill The Republicans of the House skulked from the issue because they could not harmonize their free traders, moderate protectionists and monopoly protectionists, and the Republicans of the Senate finally accepted the responsibility of formulating a bill only when supreme political necessities demanded it. The *Press* of yesterday gives the following report of the decision of the party leaders and the reasons thereof:

The conference adjourned at midnight. No one, not even members of the finance committee, venture to guess now at the length of the present session of Congress. Senator Quay was not at to-night's conference. He was wearied by much travel and remained at home. Senator Quay, however, was among those who advocated the postponement of the tariff question until the next session. He said, however, that it was for the doubtful States to decide what should be done in the matter. It is therefore, evident that those States which are regarded as pivotal States in the next election favored the course decided upon to-night.

With a positive Republican pledge given to the nation in the platform of 1884 that tariff revision and revenue reduction would be favored by the party, this is the first attempt of the party leaders to fulfil that pledge, and then it is done because they dare not longer shirk the issue. Instead of considering it as a business question or a question of statesmanship, it is kicked from post to pillar and finally submitted to "the doubtful States to decide what should be done in the matter."

And how is party tariff revision to be proposed? Sugar is grown in Democratic Louisiana and it is to be cut 50 per cent., which will not reduce the cost to consumers, as importing combines would modify or repeal the present rebate of taxes on sugar for export. Rice is grown only in Democratic States and it is to be cut 50 per cent. McKinley's proposition to increase the woolen schedule so as to largely increase taxes on many necessaries is abandoned and the duties on woolens and worsteds are equalized as they should be, but when that is done our woolen industries will remain practically unprotected, even when the people are taxed 68 per cent. above actual cost abroad, because the high tax on wool and raw materials is continued.

Instead of meeting this question as statesmen should meet a great economic question, the demoralized Republican leaders are struggling to find some sort of a tariff that can't pass the House, and that will quiet the demand for tariff and tax reduction until after the perils of the campaign shall be over. In the meantime they will deceitfully cry free trade against the House bill that gives the highest protective duties ever before known in time of peace, and the people will be taxed a hundred millions or so for another year to cripple commerce, oppress industry and paralyze our mills and factories.

In order to recall the Republican Senators to their plain duty on the tariff as they and their fellow party leaders have taught on the subject, we reprint the admonitions of three Republican Presidents and two Republican Secretaries of the Treasury against the injustice and oppression of taxing raw materials and maintaining high taxes on the necessaries of life. With these patriotic admonitions we give the manly speech of one who died a Republican Vice President on the subject of free wool. These expressions were all given in honest devotion to the business and industry of the country and not inspired by the necessities of a party contest; but they are as wise and patriotic now as they were then, and are well worthy of sober consideration. As the Republicans must now move in tariff revision and revenue reduction, why not make an honest revision and reduction in accord with honest Republican teachers and trust an honest cause to an honest people?—*Phila. Times.*

An official of the Lehigh Valley Railroad is in favor of maintaining high rates of speed in railroad travel. He says accidents come no more frequently at fifty miles an hour than they do at ten miles an hour. He admits that smashups are worse when they do occur to swift trains, but he is rather inclined to think the best way to avoid them is to run fast. He explains it in this way: "When the train is flying you will notice the engineer and fireman are very alert and wide awake. Their every sense is keyed to extraordinary alertness. When a train is crawling the contrary is true. The men in the cab are cuddled up, and are so drowsy that when they pull the bell the clapper seems to stick to it, and when they whistle the sound is slow and dreamy."

Let Labor Be Protected.

The investigation now being made by a Congressional Committee is something that ought to be very carefully read by every American workman. For years thousands of Italians, Hungarians and Poles have been brought to this country under contract, and the result has been to practically displace the American from the mines and many other industries.

This cheap European labor is kept in a condition of practical slavery. After being hired out at prices at which it is almost impossible for an American to support himself, not to speak of keeping a family, the contract laborer being unacquainted with the laws of the country becomes the prey of greedy contractors and padrones. An investigation by the Philadelphia "Record" shows that thousands of Italians can be procured from the New York padrones at from $1 to $1.15 a day. But with each contract the padrone stipulates that he is to have the sole right of furnishing provisions to the camp. This puts the ignorant foreigner entirely at the mercy of his shrewd and unscrupulous compatriot, and a percentage of the profits is paid to the contractor in order to keep the latter interested in shutting out competition.

It is this class of cheap European labor that has for years been forcing down the prices of unskilled labor all over the country. The mining and coke regions of Pennsylvania are flooded with Italians, Poles and Hungarians. The American and naturalized miner who is told that the tariff protects him is not only forced from the mines but driven from his home, and, with his wife and little ones, is compelled to seek work in the bituminous mines of Indiana and Illinois. What a picture of "protection!"

Americans who have positions in the counting houses, factory, foundry or mill may think that this influx of cheap contract labor has no effect upon their positions or wages. But it it certainly does. Most of the money paid to this class of labor goes into the pockets of those engaged in bringing over ship-loads of undesirable immigration. A large portion of the wages earned by the imported laborers goes to European and not American industries. When sickness overtakes these poor, ignorant foreigners neither the padrones nor the contractors have any use for them, and they have to be supported by the people. Low wages for unskilled labor has its effect upon those engaged in the trade. Whenever labor is plentiful wages are certain to be low and the highest tariff in existence could not change this condition of affairs.

The Republicans want to protect the American against cheap clothing, cheap fuel, cheap medicines and give him cheap liquor instead. What the wage-worker really needs is protection against cheap labor and this he cannot expect so long as the party that is shrieking so loud "protection to the American workman" systematically importing cheap European labor to take his place, whilst taxing every necessary of life used by the wage-earner. —*Philadelphia Herald.*

An Absurd Deduction.

General Harrison will not help himself in the estimation of intelligent voters by the puerilities to which he descends in most of his short speeches to delegations. Puerile indeed is his argument that because "American laborers are not seeking a better country than their own," while emigrants from other lands are flocking to our shores, therefore the war tariff is a blessing.

There is not a bright school boy in Indiana who does not know that imigration has turned to America for the past forty years because here there are freedom, cheap land, a great demand for labor and a chance to "get along in this world"—because, as Chief-Justice FULLER eloquently summed it up, "The Republic is Opportunity."

The tariff has about as much to do with imigration as stump speeches have to do with the changes of the moon.

In 1857, under a 20 per cent. tariff, and before any organized efforts were made to stimulate emigration, the number of immigrants arriving in the United States was 246,945. In 1847 under a 47 per cent. tariff, the number of imigrants was only 141,857. And from 1876 to 1880, under the same high tariff, the average was only 150,000 a year.

There are a good many citizens who would think it a sufficient reason for a reduction of duties if the high tariff is really responsible for the present excessive imigration. But the truth is that as neither the Pilgrim Fathers nor the Cavaliers came to this country for the blessed privileges of being taxed to make other people prosperous, so the imigration has continued, and wages have always been higher here than in the overcrowded Old World, alike under high tariffs and low tariffs. And this would be the case if there were no tariff.

Gen. HARRISON ought to show more respect for the intelligence of the people whose votes he seeks.— *World.*

The Cross Roads in Politics.

HOW THE PEOPLE ARE PREPARING TO DECIDE THE CONTEST.

From the New York Herald.

The people of this country have come to the cross roads in politics and must choose which path they will take. The one leads to a distillery and a station house, the other to a woolen mill and steady work.

Cheap clothing is worth to the poor man almost as much as religion. It is not luxury, but a prime necessity. His very life hangs on his ability to purchase a good flannel shirt. The health, and consequently the prosperity, contentment and happiness of his humble home depend on the price of wool. With warm underclothing, men women and children can resist the dread enemy of this climate, pneumonia. A glance at the statistics of mortality will prove that proper clothing placed within reach of the miner, the mason, the farmer, is next in importance to the New Testament and the Declaration of Independence.

When the working classes turn to the two political parties to discover which is more thoughtful of their interests they make this discovery:

That the Democrats would lower taxes, cheapen the price of the necessaries of life, start up the mill wheels that have been rotting with disuse, extend the American market, make the demand for labor greater and increase the purchasing power of the workman's wages.

That the Republicans would make taxes still higher in order to protect and perpetuate a wealthy class, and throw a sop to the laborers of the country in the shape of free corn juice. That is the true and only issue in this campaign.

Old Democrats Coming Back.

A few days since, says the Portland (Me.) *Argus*, we were talking with an old farmer, whom we have known for years as a staunch Republican, and we were quite surprised when incidentelly he happened to remark that he would vote for Cleveland at the coming election. In answer to the inquiry he replied substantially as follows: "Before the anti-slavery issue I was a democrat. I went off on that issue and have voted the republican ticket ever since. But that issue has wholly disapeared, and Cleveland's administration has demonstrated that it will never return. Instead of it we now have the tariff issue. On that I was educated in the democratic faith. I am still of that faith, because I believe it is right. I have seen, and now see, no cause to doubt that it is the true and best way to promote the welfare of all the people and the prosperity of the country. Democratic times were the best we ever had—no strikes, no robbing trusts, and no suddenly enriched millionaires. And, believing as I do, I cannot be false to my convictions—and as an honest man seeking the good of my country I feel obliged to vote for Cleveland, and I shall do it as cheerfully as I ever cast a vote in my life. He has made a model president and I think many old democrats who went off on the slavery issue will take the same course. I know that three in my town will do so because I have talked with them."

Constables Must be Paid.

ENTITLED TO FEES FOR VISITING SALOONS AS DIRECTED BY THE BROOKS BILL.

ALLENTOWN, July 30.—Judge Albright this morning passed upon a question on which there has heretofore been no decision The High License law of 1887 compels constables to visit all hotels and saloons in their respective districts and report any violations of the law. From the fact that no compensation was allowed for this work the constables of Lehigh some time ago decided to make a test in the case of Reuben Semmel, constable of North White Hall township, against the county of Lehigh to recover mileage and fees.

The case came up for argument, the constable being represented by M. C. L. Kline and the county by James L. Schaadt. The court decided that for the service imposed under the act the constables are entitled to twenty cents for each visit to a restaurant or hotel and mileage the same as is allowed for serving summonses.

He Wants His Hens Protected.

WASHINGTON, JULY 30.—Probably the most unique petition ever filed in the House in favor of additional protection to American industries was today received from Representative Anderson, of Iowa. It reads as follows:

"Being profoundly impressed with the gravity of the occasion and the magnitude of the matter at issue, in that all my worldy possesions are invested in two dozen hens, and realizing that there should be no discrimination in regard to the protection of American industries, and being advised that there were some 16,000,000 dozens of eggs imported into the United States in the year 1887, therefore I would respectfully pray your honorable body to pass a law to protect my interest against the infernal activity of the pauper hens of Europe. Your most obedient servant,

"T. H. B. Miller, Cambrio, Ia."

So Will the People.

Congressman Knute Nelson. Republican.

Worthier, better and juster, it seems to my mind, would it be to give our people, the toiling masses, cheaper food, cheaper fuel, cheaper clothing and cheaper shelter—cheaper because released from the heavy and unecessary burden of high tariff taxes. I will put free sugar, free coal, free tobacco, under all circumstances, and so will the great mass of the American people.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Is a peculiar medicine, and is carefully prepared by competent pharmacists. The combination and proportion of Sarsaparilla, Dandelion, Mandrake, Yellow Dock, and other remedial agents is exclusively peculiar to Hood's Sarsaparilla, giving it strength and curative power superior to other preparations. A trial will convince you of its great medicinal value. Hood's Sarsaparilla

Purifies the Blood

creates and sharpens the appetite, stimulates the digestion, and gives strength to every organ of the body. It cures the most severe cases of Scrofula, Salt Rheum, Boils, Pimples, and all other affections caused by impure blood, Dyspepsia, Biliousness, Headache, Kidney and Liver Complaints, Catarrh, Rheumatism, and that extreme tired feeling.

"Hood's Sarsaparilla has helped me more for catarrh and impure blood than anything else I ever used." A. BALL, Syracuse, N. Y.

Creates an Appetite

"I used Hood's Sarsaparilla to cleanse my blood and tone up my system. It gave me a good appetite and seemed to build me over." E. M. HALE, Lima, Ohio.

"I took Hood's Sarsaparilla for cancerous humor, and it began to act unlike anything else. It cured the humor, and seemed to tone up the whole body and give me new life." J. F. NIXON, Cambridgeport, Mass.

Send for book giving statements of cures.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Sold by all druggists. $1; six for $5. Prepared only by C. I. HOOD & CO., Apothecaries, Lowell, Mass.

100 Doses One Dollar

NOTICE IN PARTITION.

Estate of Jonas Doty, deceased.

COLUMBIA COUNTY, ss.

To J. O. Doty, Ira Doty, David Doty, Israel Doty, Luther B. Doty and Martha A. Minier, all of Columbia county; George Doty of Luzerne Co., Pa., and Sarah Elizabeth Rozelle of Ellsworth, Ellsworth Co., Kansas.

Whereas, at an Orphan's Court held at Bloomsburg, in and for the county of Columbia, the fourteenth day of May A. D. 1888 before the Honorable William Elwell President, and his associates, justices of the said court, the petition of J. O. Doty and Ira Doty, sons of Jonas Doty late of the township of Fishingcreek, Columbia county, Penna. decd. was presented, setting forth that a petition was presented to this court on the 26th day of September, A. D. 1887, setting forth that the said Jonas Doty died on or about August 26th, 1887, intestate, and that he died seized in his demesne as of fee of and in certain real estate, which is described in the said petition, and further that the petitioners omitted in the said petition the following described real estate.

All that certain tract or piece of land situate in the township of Fishingcreek, and county aforesaid, containg one hundred acres more or less, being the western end of the upper Nathan Beach tract in which said decedent held an undivided one half interest reserving to his grantor and his own use all the iron ore and minerals of every description, excepting stone coal, as also the right of way and necessary privileges of access to and digging for and working all the iron ore and minerals of every description excepting stone coal as aforesaid at all times and in all places on the said tract. No partition of the foregoing tract having been had.

Take notice that in pursuance of the foregoing writ an inquest will be held upon the said premises on Saturday August 4th 1888, at ten o'clock a. m. to make partition of the land to and among the heirs and legal representatives of the said decedent, or to value and appraise the same, as the case may be, under the laws of this commonwealth, when and where you may attend if you think proper.

SAMUEL SMITH, Sheriff.

Bloomsburg, Pa., July 13, 1888.

VIRGINIA FARMS FOR SALE. 500 farms, 5 to 10,000 acres at $1 to $20 per acre. Good markets. Healthy climate. Favorable prospects. Write for circulars containing description, terms, &c. WYLIE & LATHAM, REAL ESTATE AGENTS, Lynchburg, Va.

TO THE PUBLIC.

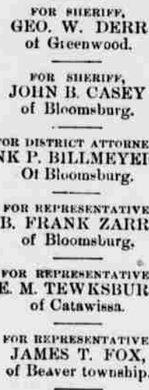
Intending purchasers of POND'S EXTRACT cannot take too much precaution to prevent substitution. Some druggists, trading on the popularity of the great Family Remedy, attempt to palm off other preparations, unscrupulously asserting them to be "the same as" or "equal to" POND'S EXTRACT, indifferent to the deceit practiced upon and disappointment thereby caused to the purchaser, as long as larger profits accrue to themselves. Always insist on having POND'S EXTRACT. Take no other.

SOLD IN BOTTLES ONLY; NEVER BY MEASURE. Quality uniform.

Prepared only by POND'S EXTRACT CO., New York and London. See our name on every wrapper and label. Note picture of bottle below.

POND'S EXTRACT

For Piles, Catarrh, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Toothache, Bruises, Burns, Sore Eyes,



Sore Throat, Diphtheria, Sores, Inflammations, and Hemorrhages of all Kinds.

The Famous Lecturer, JOHN B. GOUGH, wrote: "For Sore Throat, especially when tending to ulceration, I have found it very beneficial."

ANDREW D. WHITE, Ex-President of Cornell University, says: "One of the absolute necessities of housekeeping." *Be sure to get the genuine.*

EMMA ABBOTT, the celebrated prima donna, —"Valuable and beneficial."

HEYWOOD SMITH, M. D., M. R., C. P., of England.—"I have used it with marked benefit."

H. G. PRESTON, M. D., Brooklyn, N. Y.—"I know of no remedy so generally useful."

ARTHUR GUINNESS, M. D., F. R. C. S., of England.—"I have prescribed POND'S EXTRACT with great success."

JUSTIN D. FULTON, D. D., Brooklyn, N. Y. —"Proving itself to be a necessity in our home."

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Mrs. S. B. McCORD, Matron, Home of Destitute Children.—"We find it most efficacious and useful."

In Bottles only. Prices, 50c., $1, $1.75.

Note our name on every wrapper and label.

Prepared only by POND'S EXTRACT CO., NEW YORK AND LONDON.

CANDIDATES.

Candidates named under this heading are subject to the rules of the Democratic party.

FOR PRESIDENT JUDGE OF THE 26th JUDICIAL DISTRICT.
E. R. IKELER,
of Bloomsburg.

FOR SHERIFF,
ALEX. KANOUSE
of Jackson.

FOR SHERIFF,
JOHN WATTERS
of Scott township.

FOR SHERIFF,
GEO. W. DERR
of Greenwood.

FOR SHERIFF,
JOH

ROYAL

BAKING POWDER

Absolutely Pure.

This powder never varies. A marvel of purity strength and wholesomeness. More economical than ordinary kinds, and cannot be sold in competition with the multitude of low test, short weight, alum or phosphate powders. Sold only in cans. ROYAL BAKING POWDER Co., Wall St., N. Y.

The Columbian

Published every Friday. Subscription price, $1.50 a year.

Entered at the Post Office at Bloomsburg, Pa., as second class matter, March 1, 1868.

BLOOMSBURG, PA

FRIDAY, AUGUST 3, 1888.

CORRECT RAILROAD TIME TABLE.

BLOOMSBURG & SULLIVAN RAILROAD

Taking effect WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 1st, 1888.

STATIONS.	SOUTH. Arrive. P. M.	Leave. P. M.	NORTH. Arrive. A. M.	Leave. P. M.
Bloomsburg	2 16	8 00	9 00	6 40
Main Street	2 06	7 50	9 11	6 51
Irondale	2 04	7 48	9 13	6 54
Paper Mill	1 52	7 39	9 25	7 04
Lightstreet	1 47	7 35	9 30	7 08
Orangeville	1 33	7 25	9 50	7 20
Forks	1 14	7 13	10 01	7 34
Tubbs	1 08	7 08	10 07	7 38
Stillwater	1 01	7 02	10 15	7 44
Benton	12 50	6 54	10 30	7 59
"	A12 10		L11 00	
Edsons	12 05	6 49	11 05	7 56
Cold Creek	12 00	6 45	11 10	8 06
Sugarloaf	11 55	6 40	11 15	8 05
Laubachs	11 50	6 37	11 20	8 09
Central	11 40	6 30	11 30	8 16
	Leave. P. M.	Leave. A. M.	Arrive. A. M.	Arrive. P. M.

Trains on the P. & R. R. leave Rupert as follows:

NORTH.	SOUTH.
7:27 a. m.	11:00 a. m.
3:38 p. m.	6:01 p. m.

Trains on the D. L. & W. R. R. leave Bloomsburg as follows:

NORTH.	SOUTH.
7:12 a. m.	8:32 a. m.
11:07 a. m.	12:05 p. m.
2:24 p. m.	4:18 p. m.
6:36 p. m.	8:47 p. m.

Trains on the N. & W. B. Railway pass Bloom Ferry as follows:

NORTH.	SOUTH.
10:46 a. m.	11:44 a. m.
6.26 p. m.	4:19 p. m.
SUNDAY.	
NORTH.	SOUTH.
10:16 a m	6:39 p m

SALES.

FOR SALE.—A desirable and commodious residence on Main street, supplied with water, gas and steam. Apply to L. N. MOYER.

WANTED.—100 bark peelers. Apply to Thos. Wheeler, at Wilson Cole's above Central, Columbia county, Pa.

AUGUST 2. The executors of John Fester deceased and John Kelchner deceased, and others will sell valuable timber land in Briarcreek and Fishingcreek township at 10 a. m.

FOR SALE.—A good jump seat carriage. Inquire of Rev. R. Mallalieu, Espy, Pa.

FOR SALE.—Dirt cheap, my 52 inch Rudge bicycle, as good as new, '88 pattern. C. W. FUNSTON.

Bloomsburg Pa., Box 375.

To The Public.

We are manufacturing and have in bond a pure article of Rye Whiskey one year old. We use nothing but clean rye and double on a copper linen, and it is as pure as the rye that grows in the field, and if any person will find any drugs or adulterations in it as it leaves our distillery or salesroom, we will give a reward of one hundred dollars. ROHR MCHENRY & Co.

Benton, June 1888, 6w.

Call for Delegate Election and County Convention.

The Democratic voters will meet at the several places for the holding of the General Election in their respective Districts on Saturday August 11, 1888 between the hours of 3 and 7 o'clock p. m. and elect delegates to be sent to the County Convention and vote instructions for the persons there to be nominated, subject to the rules of the Democratic party of the county. The Delegates elected will meet in County Convention at the Opera House Bloomsburg, Pa on Tuesday Aug. 14th, 1888 at eleven o'clock a. m. and place in nomination, one person for President Judge of this Judicial District, one person for Member of the U. S. House of Representatives for this Congressional District, two persons for Members of House of Representatives of the State, one person for District Attorney, one person for Sheriff, one person for Jury Commissioners. And to transact such other business as may properly come before the Convention.

ROBT R. LITTLE, Chairman.
E. M. TEWKSBURY, Sec'y.

Apportionment of Delegates.

The following apportionment of Delegates has been made by the Standing Committee, in accordance with the Revised Rules, viz:—Rule 2nd. The representation of Districts in County Convention shall be in proportion to the Democratic vote of each, as cast at the most recent election for Governor, but the whole number of delegates shall not exceed eighty-five, and no district shall be allowed less than two, nor more than four delegates.

Rule 3d. Delegates shall be allowed to districts upon a ratio of sixty votes for a delegate, allowance being made for the largest fraction of a vote:

Districts.	Vote for Gov'r.	Delegates.
Beaver,	168	3
Benton,	218	4
Berwick, E.,	44	2
Berwick, W.,	99	2
Bloom, E.,	242	4
Bloom, W.,	170	3
Briarcreek,	129	2
Catawissa,	272	4
Centralia,	207	4
Centre,	146	2
Conyngham, N.,	140	2
Conyngham, S.,	66	2
Fishingcreek,	257	4
Franklin,	67	2
Greenwood,	180	3
Hemlock,	117	2
Jackson,	128	2
Locust,	222	4
Madison,	144	2
Main,	119	2
Mifflin,	197	3
Montour,	72	2
Mt. Pleasant,	80	2
Orange,	115	2
Pine,	93	2
Roaringcreek,	73	2
Scott, W.,	71	2
Scott, E.,	98	2
Sugarloaf,	166	3
Total,	4184	75

We publish elsewhere an advertisement of "Help Wanted." We have examined the work therein described and think an agent should meet with much success with it. Any one desiring the agency should write at once for terms and outfit for canvassers. tf

M'Killip Bros. have completely refitted their studio with the best and most approved instruments for portraiture, from locket size up to life size, and instruments especially adapted to photographing out door groups and residences, together with the latest scenic effects and accessories. Babies' pictures par excellence for which has been added a special extra rapid Voigtlaender Euryscope. Copying, enlarging and photographic reproductions of drawings, patent models and machinery intelligently executed. Animals photographed by the flash light process. Life size crayon portraits in gold frame only $10.

Personal.

Deemer Bidleman of Oil City, preached in the Presbyterian Church on Sunday.

Ed. Hartman returned the forepart of the week from a trip to the Thousand Islands.

Chas. Unangst Esq. of New York city is visiting his parents.

Miss Nora Finney will teach school at Berwick this winter and Miss Mary Unangst at Rupert.

Frank C. Foresman of Williamsport, was in town a few hours on business Wednesday.

Chas. McHenry, now employed with a music firm at Scranton, is visiting his parents at Benton.

Mr. Buckalew spent Saturday and Sunday in town, returning to Washington on Monday.

G. E. Meyers, of Chadron, Nebraska, formerly editor of the Catawissa *News Item*, is visiting relatives in the east. He will spend several weeks in this vicinity.

John Hescock has been appointed Justice of the Peace of Benton township by the Governor, to fill vacancy caused by the removal of Bruce Carey to Luzerne county.

Judge C. G. Murphy and family of Centralia, passed through town on Saturday on their way to visit Judge McHenry at Stillwater, and to spend a few days at Ganoga Lake.

Mrs. A. C. Smith of Scranton, who has been visiting at Baltimore and Harrisburg, is at present at the residence of her son Hervey E. Smith and will remain in Bloomsburg for some weeks.

A camp of S. of V. has been instituted at Millville.

The Berwick P. O. S. of A., picnicked at Oak Grove Wednesday.

The "Cold Day" company will open the season at the Opera House.

The past July was one of the coolest for sixty years. Look out for hot weather in August.

The order of Knights of Pythias of Pennsylvania will hold a reunion at Williams' Grove, Cumberland county, Friday and Saturday, August 17th and 18th.

The primary election of the Democratic party in Montour county will be held Saturday August 18th between the hours of 2 and 6 p. m.

Call at L Bernard's jewelry store, opposite Central Hotel, for gold, silver and other styles of ladies and gents watches, also latest styles of chains, jewelry, &c.

Four months ago Mrs. Philip Winterstеen of Mifflinville was blind. Dr. Brown of Bloomsburg performed an operation so successfully that she is now able to read and do her ordinary work.

Mrs. E. Humphrey found a child's coat at the Lutheran picnic at Central last week. By calling upon her on Third street, between Centre and Iron, and proving property, the coat may be obtained.

Mr. John Herring son of treasurer G. A. Herring had an operation performed by Dr. Gardner last week. The flesh of one leg near the instep was separated and the bone scraped. He is doing well and will be on the streets again in a few weeks.

Mountain Grove camp-meeting commenced Wednesday. The president of the association has given notice that the gates will be closed on Sunday Aug. 5th and that neither carriage nor footman can go in or out of the grounds.

There was the usual large number in attendance at the colored camp meeting at Rupert Grove last Sunday. Excursion trains were run on the P. & R. road to and from Rupert and the steamer "Hudson Owen" of Berwick, carried passengers on the canal.

There will be an excursion on the B. & S. road on Saturday to Hess' Grove at Central, by the employes of the School Furnishing Company. The public generally is invited, and large numbers should go, as the fare for the round trip is only 50 cents.

The vicissitudes of climate are trying to most constitutions, especially to people having impure blood. For all such (and they constitute the majority), the best safeguard is Ayer's Sarsaparilla, the use of which cleanses the blood and strengthens and invigorates the system.

The body of Mrs. Sarah Moore was brought to this county Tuesday and taken to White Hall Wednesday for burial. Her maiden name was Sarah Beaver, daughter of Hannah Beaver, and sister of Mrs. E. B. Guie of Catawissa.

The silk mill is fast nearing completion. It is now under roof, and the contract has been awarded for the engine and boilers. Messrs B. W. Payne & Sons have the contract and expect to have the boiler here by September 1st.

An effort will be made to reorganize the Fish and Game Protective Association. There are large quantities of bass in Fishingcreek, and it is said that they are being rapidly caught by illegal methods. Watchmen should be employed, and an example made of the first party using seines.

A fine assortment of finger rings of all sizes and of elegant design in plain gold wedding rings, chased band rings, fancy rings set with diamonds, pearl, topaz, garnet, ruby, tiger eye, moon stone, opal and other precious stones at L. Bernhard's jewelry store, opposite Central Hotel.

A writer in the Philadelphia *Ledger* has a cure for insomnia founded on experience. Spread two or three teaspoonfuls of honey on a soda biscuit or piece of bread and eat just before going to bed. This continued for a few weeks every night has effected a complete cure.

A very one-sided game of ball took place at Athletic Park last Saturday afternoon between Bloomsburg and Northumberland, in which the latter club was easily shut out by the home nine, the score being 10 to 0. About two hundred spectators witnessed the game. The score:

Bloomsburg	3	0	3	0	0	3	1	0	x—10
Northumberland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0— 0

Buy Lester's School Shoes. Every pair warranted.

We are requested to announce the name of George W. Miller of Briarcreek as candidate for the office of Jury Commissioner. Mr. Miller did not announce his name earlier, because he thought the office would be filled by vote of the Convention, as has been done previous years. His name will be found printed upon the regular ticket.

It will not do for William Krickbaum to wait until the last issue of his paper before the delegate election, and then name his informant on the Judgeship lie. He has already had three weeks to name his man or furnish his proofs, and he cannot do either. However, we would not be surprised if he should attempt to put it on his opponent B. F. Zarr at the last moment, when too late to contradict it in the papers. That's his way.

We have printed the usual number of tickets for the delegate election and will distribute them to members of the standing committee. The ticket contains the names of all the candidates as announced through the newspapers. We have also printed the tally sheets. This office has regularly printed the tickets for the primary election for the past thirteen years to the satisfaction of everybody.

The barn of Judge C. B. McHenry at Stillwater was struck by lightning last Friday afternoon, and totally destroyed. The outbuildings were also burned. In the barn was about 500 bushels of wheat, 200 bushels of rye, 35 tons of hay, harness, etc. all of which were burned. The live stock was saved except a lot of chickens. The loss is nearly $4,000 with an insurance of $1500. The Judge has the sympathy of his many friends in his misfortune.

Wm A. Robbins, of Orangeville, died at his home in that place last Monday morning about two o'clock of an apoplectic fit, at the age of about fifty years. He ate a hearty supper the previous evening and was about the house until nine o'clock when he was taken ill. With the assistance of neighbors he was gotten to bed, and remained unconscious until his death occurred the next morning. The funeral took place Thursday morning at 10 o'clock.

Messrs. Smith and Rishton, of the Bonita Lawn Tennis Club of this place, played several sets with a team picked from the Sunbury Club, at the latter place last Saturday. A despatch was sent from Sunbury to the Sunday *Press*, probably by a member of the Sunbury club, giving only the sets in which the Sunbury team had beaten, whereas the Bloom boys had beaten the largest number of sets. A very honorable proceeding that.

Several gentlemen were at the Exchange Hotel Wednesday of last week who said they had leased the farm of Dr. Gardner, and some land adjoining, in all about 225 acres, and propose sinking a shaft at once for mining zinc to be shipped to the Bethlehem Zinc Works. They have already tested the product and think it very valuable. This may be the means of opening up other works in the immediate neighborhood, as considerable zinc has been discovered near Afton.

Here is a provision of the high license bill not generally known: To sell or furnish liquors to any person on a pass-book order on a store, or to receive from any person any goods, wares, merchandise of provisions in exchange for liquors, shall be held and deemed a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof the offender shall be fined not less than fifty, nor more than five hundred dollars, and undergo an imprisonment of not less than twenty, nor more than ninety days.

A report having been put in circulation that there was free beer in the interest of Charles G. Barkley at Peter Gross' last Saturday night, Mr. Gross requests us to say that there was no beer nor any other beverage furnished by him in any way, shape or form, for Mr. Barkley, nor to any one for him or on his account, either on Saturday night or any other time, and that neither Mr. Barkley nor any of his friends have at any time ordered or paid for beer or other beverages to be given away.

List of letters remaining in the Post Office at Bloomsburg for week ending July 31, 1888.

Miss Lizzie Dyer (2), Mr. John Tinsman, Mrs. Alexander Watson.

CARDS.

John E. Bowman.

PACKAGES.

J. J. Boeman, Mr. E. Goss, Mrs. D. B. Headley.

Persons calling for these letters will please say "advertised."

GEORGE A. CLARK, P. M.

Hereafter the watches of the Pennsylvania Railroad trainmen must be examined by a jeweler. If a watch is in good running order the owner is given a certificate, which he must present before he is permitted to take a train out. The owner of any watch that does not pass muster is compelled to purchase another or leave the company's employ. All watches must be inspected once a month, for which the company pays. There is a great deal of dissatisfaction among the men over the new rule.

Clarence Alexander, an employe of the D. L. & W. R. R. Co., was seriously injured at the depot of that company in this place Tuesday morning by being caught between two cars while at work there. His arm was broken and he received a serious scalp wound, which it was necessary to sew up, besides several bruises about his body. Dr. Shattuck assisted by E. F. Smith, a medical student, set the arm and dressed his wounds at the Sanitarium and he was sent by the next train to his home in Kingston. His death has since been reported.

Two German physicians have invented a new anæsthetic which is called "sulphonal." A recent test of it in New York enables the *Medical Journal* of that city to announce that it excels all drug hypnotics heretofore devised in its effects. There is absolutly no after-effect from its use, and it can be administered in any quantity without detriment to the health. This is a very important function of a pain-allayant. Even with the most scientific administration the use of ether or kindred preparations results very frequently in sad and fatal accidents.

We have received from Siegel, Cooper & Co., State and Adams Streets, Chicago, Ill. a copy of a portrait entitled "Democratic Platform and Presidential Nominees." The picture shows on the left Cleveland, on the right Thurman, while the centre is taken up by the Democratic platform. Washington, the father of our country, Jefferson and Jackson the founders of the Democratic party are shown in conspicuous places, so is the American eagle and the stars of the original 13 States are not forgotten. The ensemble is surrounded by a wreath with 49 stars, in the centre of same is given the name and number of electoral votes of 38 States with names of 10 Territories and the District of Columbia. Size 22 x 28 inches. Price 50 cents including postage. Address as above.

Do you suffer from scrofula, salt rheum, or other humors? Take Hood's Sarsaparilla, the great blood purifier. 100 doses one dollar.

A Pleasant Excursion.

A party of young men from this place took a trip on the Pennsylvania canal to Sunbury last week on the steamer, "Hudson Owen" of Berwick. They started early Friday morning, stopping at Danville on the way, and arrived at Sunbury shortly after noon. During their stay in Sunbury several pleasant trips were made over the beautiful waters of the river. They spent the night at that place, and started for home Saturday noon, arriving about eight o'clock in the evening. The party consisted of Messrs. Sloan, Funston, Brown, Smith, Rishton, Clark, Aurandt, Wirt, Hess, Boone and Elwell. David Boston accompanied them to look after the culinary department. The whole party expressed themselves as highly delighted with the trip.

A CARD FROM JUDGE ELWELL.

While still holding official position I did not deem it expedient to notice the published statement to the effect that there had been a scheme on foot to procure the appointment of G. E. Elwell as my successor by Governor Pattison, but now that I am a private citizen again after nearly twenty-six years of public service, I deem it my duty to refute the false allegation, which has been repeated again and again, notwithstanding the published denial of my son and the conclusive certificate of the Governor. The author or promulgator of the report, impliedly at least, charges me with some secret arrangement to resign the office of Judge and procure the appointment of my son as my successor. The thought of so doing never entered my mind. The subject of his appointment was never mentioned by him to me nor by me to him, nor any one else. The allegation that there was any thing of the kind is utterly untrue, and its unjustifiable publication must have been prompted by unprovoked malice.

Governor Pattison's term of office expired in less than three months after my illness became at all serious. My resignation in that time had not been contemplated by me. I received encouragement from medical advisers as to my ultimate recovery and it was not until my return from Florida last Spring, where I had spent the winter seeking health, not pleasure, that I became satisfied that my defective hearing required my retirement from official life. At no time did the thought enter my mind of resigning in behalf of any one. Having received my office from a confiding people I never had any other intention than to surrender it again to them without an expression of preference on my part in regard to the succession. Any statement or insinuation to the contrary being wholly without foundation in fact, I conclude must have been prompted by a malevolent disposition.

WM. ELWELL.

Bloomsburg August 1, 1888.

Green Goods Swindlers.

The "green goods" swindler is at present reaping a rich harvest, particularly in Pennsylvania. The entire State has been flooded with circulars of the most alluring description, showing how fabulous sums may be made by dealing in counterfeit money. Nearly every day a fresh victim comes to light. The police and government officials have been working hard to stamp out this species of swindling, but notwithstanding all their efforts there are more "green goods" swindlers in the country to-day than has ever before been known. Nearly everybody who reads the newspapers is familiar with the methods used by the "green goods" man, but there are countless thousands who do not read the papers, and it is upon this class that the clever swindler depends for his victims.

The "green goods" man has a formidable rival. He is called the "yellow goods" man and his modes of catching the unwary is precisely the same. The "yellow goods" man claims to sell gold coins which are so perfect that even the most expert numismatist cannot detect them from the genuine coins of the realm. Of course the "yellow goods" man has no such coin, but he displays to his victim a few genuine gold pieces, and then sells him a package of worthless brass metal.

The counterfeit money swindlers are the hardest kind of "crooks" to catch. They cover up their tracks so well that they baffle the shrewdest government agents. When they send their alluring circulars out they always put an address where a "strictly confidential" may be sent. It is safe to say that fully fifty out of every one hundred circulars that are sent out by these rascals are promply handed over to the authorities, yet notwithstanding the fact that the circular bears an address to which the authorities frequently send decoy answers the swindlers invariably escape capture.

How they escape detection is easily explained: A "yellow goods" circular, received by a prosperous farmer in Bucks county, directed that an answer be sent to G. A. Gandy, at a certain address on East Fortieth street, New York. The farmer, who reads the newspapers, lost no time in placing the circular in the hands of a Postal Inspector who went to the address on East Fortieth street.

He found that it was an oyster saloon, kept by a man named Briggs. He went inside and asked for Mr. Gandy and was told that no such person lived there. The inspector asked Briggs if he knew any one by the name of Gandy.

"There was a man came in here a few days ago who said his name was Gandy," replied the proprietor, "and asked me to take care of any letters that might come for him until he called for them. I don't know him and I never saw him before. My customers frequently request me to take care of letters for them, and I have to do it as a matter of accommodation."

The inspector obtained a description of the man Gandy from Briggs and watched the place for over a week, hoping to catch him when he called for his letters, but Gandy never came. The inspector soon realized that the oyster dealer was either in league with the swindler or was the swindler himself, but as there was not the slightest way of proving this in the eyes of the law he had to abandon the case.

As a last resort decoy letters have been sent, but they have met with but little success. The swindlers receive so many answers to their glittering circulars from the unsophisticated grangers that they use the greatest discrimination in selecting their victims. They pay no attention to any letter that looks at all suspicious, and they throw away probably about nine-tenths of the answers received by them.

Mr. Schlicher Withdraws.

Having been urged by my friends to become a candidate for the office of assemblyman, I consented to announce my name and make a canvass, but after carefully reconsidering the matter and finding that I was misinformed as to certain facts, and that the general sentiment among the democrats is to abide by the custom prevailing in this county, that of electing a man to that office for the second term, when he has himself adhered to that custom, and not wishing to be one to break this custom I have concluded to withdraw from the canvass, and hereby extend thanks to my many friends for their kind support.

C. Z. SCHLICHER.

Ashury Items.

Dr. W. W. Sutliff, of Asbury, departed this life on Wednesday of last week. He will not only be missed by his family but by all his neighbors and many friends. He was 49 years, 9 months and 25 days old being born Sept. 30, 1838, and died July 25, 1888. He leaves a widow and one son to mourn his loss. The Doctor had every thing around him to make home desirable in life. He had three large German carp ponds, well filled with fish. He was a member of the Baptist church. The funeral services were conducted by the Rev. Galoway of Bloomsburg, assisted by the Rev. Horning of Orangeville, the M. E. minister. The funeral was largely attended. He was a member of I. O. O. F. Mountain Lodge No. 264 which attended and took part in the services. The widow and son have the smypathy of the order.

Eli Robbins' wife and Mrs. S. B. Stoker were in our town on Monday on their way to Sunbury, Pa., to visit D. D. Eveland and others at that place. Mr. Eveland is a son-in-law of Mr. Robbins.

Lewisburg-Chicago Romance.

The story of a pretty little romance comes to us that for relief from the ordinary run of love affairs and saccharine correspondence connected therewith, takes the prize. The gentleman connected with the affair is Elmer Reitmeyer of Lewisburg, and well known by the young people of this place, having clerked at the Broadway House some time ago. The story goes in this style: Elmer was in love with a Chicago girl, and they "corresponded." But the love making stopped many months ago because the young man did not receive an answer to his "last letter." He was too high strung to ask an explanation. Last week he received the answer to his last letter, and a note of explanation accompanied it. A commercial traveler, while riding on a Maine railroad, purchased a magazine published in Chicago, and between the pages he discovered the letter addressed to Reitmeyer. It was sewed fast. It had a stamp upon it but no postmark. The drummer was mystified and upon reflection sent on the letter as directed. It seems that the young woman worked in a bindery and that she had placed the letter between the pages for safe keeping. Forgetting that she had not mailed it she concluded that her lover had left her. The correspondence has been resumed.—*Milton Economist.*

Mr. Reitmeyer, the hero of the above affair, resided for some time at this place as clerk at the St. Elmo, and made many friends while here.

East Benton.

Charley Davidson, the Cambra huckster who lost his team a few weeks ago at Kingston by fire through the burning of a hotel stable, has bought another of Alf McHenry and is again at his business. Charley has lost three horses within a year. Huckstering must be a profitable business or such losses would put a man under.

A party from this neighborhood, notably old people, consisting of the families of John Ashelman, Wm. H. Krickbaum, Judge Krickbaum and nieces, Cornelius White and probably Revs. Boone and Mc Closkey, sought a mountain resort at or near Kitchen's creek last Saturday. Old people enjoy mountain retreats as well as young people.

Oats harvest is the next performance on the farmers' programme of this season's agricultural exhibition.

Reading the controversy in regard to the "Judgeship" between the COLUMBIAN and the *Sentinel*, Mrs. Spinnogle queried whether the "fabrications" manufactured out of the whole cloth," were shoddy, or the result of high protection, or tariff reform. After a moment's reflection Mr. Spinnogle answered "yes."

The sale of personal property, last Thursday, by the administrators in the estate of William Belles, deceased, of New Columbus, was largely attended and footed up over $1400.

Last Thursday we met for the first time J. Jameson, son-in-law of Hon. D. L. Chapin of New Columbus, whom we found a brilliant politician, apt of illustrations in favor of tariff reform. Some interesting articles from his pen have appeared in the COLUMBIAN heretofore.

Look Out For Them.

Many schemes are on foot to rob unsuspecting farmers. The last one comes from Western Pennsylvania. Henry Schmautz lives on a farm in Moon township, Beaver county, and is out $237. The other day two men stopped at his house and told him they would like to test his lightning rod. He permitted them to do so, and they pronounced it "no good." They said they wanted to advertise their rod in that section and would put one up for him free of charge if he would pay for the post which went into the ground. He agreed and signed what he supposed to be an agreement to that effect. Next morning bright and early the men were on hand, tore down the old rod and put up a new one. Now he discovers very unpleasantly that he had signed a note for $237 and the visitors had discounted it at a bank.

The State Normal School of this district at Bloomsburg will examine candidates for the Senior class, August 14, 1888. The Fall term will begin August 28, Tuesday.

Attention is especially invited to the reduction in rates. Tuition in the Normal course is almost free and the expense of boarding is very small.

A specialist in the Natural Sciences, Prof. H. E. Chapin, will succeed Prof. Ferree. All our Seniors and Juniors were approved by the State Examiners, although they were the largest number ever presented by us, aggregating over one hundred.

Full professional standing is conferred by the diploma. Many students are prepared for college. For catalogue address,

REV. D. J. WALLER JR., Principal.

Pennsylvania Day Postponed.

Pennsylvania Day at Gettysburg battlefield which was to have been on October 3, has been postponed by Governor Beaver until some time in May, 1889. The Governor will ask the legislature at its next session to make an appropriation to defray the expenses of the occasion, and the different regiments that have already made preparations to decorate their monuments on October 3rd will carry out the programmes arranged.

Important to Constables and Justices.

All constables and justices who buy fifty cents worth of blanks at this office will be presented, free of charge with a "Fee Bill" containing the fees of Justices and Constables, as lately revised. We have on hand all kinds of blanks, printed in the best style and sold at lower prices than elsewhere. If you can not call in person, just drop a postal card and we will forward any blanks you may desire.

Ayer's Ague Cure never fails to neutralize the poisons of malaria, and eradicate them from the system. This preparation is purely vegetable, contains no harmful ingredients, and, if taken according to directions, is warranted to cure fever and ague. Try it.

Letter from the General.

EDITOR OF COLUMBIAN:

I learn that certain persons are reporting throughout the county that I am running for office in the interest of other candidates. Let me assure the people, by aid of your valuable paper, that the report is untrue, and I believe is circulated for the purpose of injuring me and helping some pet candidate. I am playing for keeps this time, with fair prospect of winning. Let me say to the voters, vote for the man you are satisfied is the best fitted to fill the office aspired to, and who will work for the best interest and good of the people. And in making up your minds, other things being equal, determine to not vote for candidates who have been honored with two or more terms of paying office, and who have become rich at the expense of the public; and don't forget that Bloomsburgers now hold six good paying county offices, with certainty of getting the Dist. Atty. and Judgeship—a well salaried office for about every fifty voters. It strikes me that the 3500 voters who live in the county outside of Bloomsburg are entitled to some share in serving the people when they wish to. Bloomsburg always votes for Bloomsburgers and there is a scheme now on foot to elect both Krickbaum and Zarr, who are next door neighbors and representatives of the two "Boss cliques." People who live on the "south side," should recollect that if they vote for Zarr or Krickbaum they run a great risk of having their own candidates beaten. There is no law, only log rolling custom, that gives one representative to each side of the river. Let the people who live in the villages and on farms make up their mind—*all of it* to vote only for candidates who live out of Bloomsburg and they will soon break up the pernicious "Boss cliques" at the county seat. Another batch of reports has just reached me.

FIRST. "That I was too anxious for office as shown by announcing myself early." Well, I have heard of men being left be, cause of starting too late.

SECOND. "That if elected I would drink and show my ignorance and disgrace the county." True, I do not know as much about law making as Cleveland, but I have served two years as Secretary of Nebraska senate, besides I can repeat the multiplication table, Lord's Prayer and the Ten Commandments. As to drinking, I think it well established that my opponents have a much greater experience and more intimate acquaintance with drinks whose names end in R-Y-E than I.

THIRD. "That I am poor." True again, but that used to be "high, low, jack, game, *and wins*" in the days of our grandfathers. True, I can neither buy votes directly, leave big money for dinners, whiskey or cigars, because I have not held county office two terms, but I can treat all and send my photograph at the *end of the term*.

FOURTH. "That I don't call around, shake hands, praise wives, babies, farm and stock &c." May be I think the less you see me the better you will like me.

FIFTH. "That I am not a Lutheran or Roman Catholic." True again, but my father was a Quaker and my mother is a baptized Methodist. So, please, you can all vote for me.

SIXTH. "That my war record is not good because I was not drafted and do not draw a pension," I am not one of those drafted warriors who put down the rebellion alone, or who make the earth wobble every time they step, and the time may come when you will be thankful you are not taxed to pension everybody, whether they desire it or not.

SEVENTH. "That I am a teacher and lawyer." Yes I have held a teachers' license, and have taught in all grades of schools, ever since the Superintendency has been in force, and I read law with Mr. Clark some four years and have been admitted to practice in several Supreme State courts and the U. S. court, and am supposed to know something about the Constitution of the State, at least enough to not vote for unconstitutional bills, unless I thought the Governor wanted veto work to do; but Mr. Zarr is a lawyer and Krickbaum has hung around court enough to become "tarred with the same stick" if he had tended to his business and let politics alone.

EIGHTH. "That I cannot get votes enough to be nominated." How do they know, unless votes have been unlawfully bought and paid for, and are to be delivered according to contract? Better wait until the chickens are hatched before counting them Wierman eggs sometimes.

NINTH, TENTH, ELEVENTH. Are big lies, so I will let them *lie still*.

Yours truly,
July 30, 1888. C. M. BLAKER.

Don't Fail to Decorate.

Grand Army Day is now only a little over a month distant, September 6th being the date for that event and active preparations will soon be making for the celebration of the day in a proper manner. As we have had no celebration of the Fourth of July at this place for many years, and we now have in prospect a big day here, it should be made a grand event, and no pains should be spared by anybody in Bloomsburg to make it so. Ent Post, 250 G. A. R. asks the assistance of the people of this town and they should have it. Don't fail to decorate your house on that day.

The Wilkesbarre & Western R. R.

It is now definitely concluded that before January 1 next cars will run through to Shickshinny over this road. The right of way has been secured and work will commence at once and when completed the coal and freight traffic that will go west over this route from the Wyoming coal fields will make the road a profitable one to its stockholders.—*Ex.*

Law Books for Sale.

The following books, being duplicates, will be sold reasonably: 1 vol. each Pamphlet Laws 1868, 1873, 1874, 3 vols. 1876, 1 vol. each of 1879, 1881, 1883, 1885, 1887.

4 vols. County Court Reports, (2 bound); 2 vols. Supreme Court Digest; vol 3 Brightly's Digest; vol. 107 Pa. St. Rep. Inquire of Geo. E. Elwell, Bloomsburg. 3t.

Stopped His Paper.

A man over in Cattaragus county, New York, writes to the secretary of his County Fair Association as follows: "Please offer a premium for the biggest fool in the country. I stopped my county paper, and three weeks later a traveling swindler done me up for $80 in good money. I renewed my subscription and secured all the back numbers, and by the beard of the prophet, the very first issue after I had quit taking the paper contained a full exposure of the same trick that got away with me. I want to hire a dozen able men to kick me all around my new barn."

Reopening.

The M. E. church at Buckhorn having been repainted and papered and otherwise improved, will be reopened on Sunday morning Aug. 12 at ten o'clock. S. M. Frost, D. D, of Bloomsburg and a number of other ministers will be present.

W. A. LEPLEY, Pastor.

The delegate tickets are nearly all printed with Mr. Schlicher's name on. As he has withdrawn, voters should take care to strike it off.

It has been suggested by some of the town physicians that the most singular thing about the success of the "fakirs" who humbug the public with electric belts, Indian medicine, etc., is the fact that suckers who take the bait and spend their money, are the very fellows who enjoy long continued professional services which they are always too poor to pay for.—*Lewisburg News.*

The citizens of our county should not forget their duty at the primary election. All are interested in having good order, peace and quiet in the community, and he who has a right to vote at the delegate election has a duty to perform, in voting, which he cannot afford to neglect. In addition to the usual offices to be filled, we have this year the important office of President Judge, and that this office should be well and fairly filled is of the greatest importance. Its occupant effects every person and every object, for good or evil.

Mrs. Mary P. Scott died at the home of her son-in-law, Dr. I. W. Willits, on Market street early last Saturday morning at the age of nearly seventy years. She had been an invalid for the past thirty years, but was apparently as well as usual on Friday evening. She was taken ill about four o'clock Saturday morning and called the doctor, but five minutes afterwards she was dead. The cause of her death was heart trouble. Mrs. Scott was the widow of the late Hon. George Scott and daughter of Mrs. Catharine Paxton, who died recently at Rupert, at the age of about one hundred years. Mrs. Dr. Willits is the only surviving child. Funeral services were held at the house Tuesday morning at 9 o'clock conducted by Rev. Dr. Mitchell and the remains were taken to Catawissa for interment.

Twenty-five cents a day purchases a $3,000 policy in The Travelers, of Hartford, which is payable in event of death by accident, with $15 weekly indemnity for wholly disabling injury. J. H. Maize, agent, second floor COLUMBIAN building Bloomsburg. tf.

Buy Lester's School Shoes Every pair warranted.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria.
When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria.
When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria.
When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

WANAMAKER'S.

Closed Saturdays at 1 P. M.

When you come to the city bear in mind that Wanamaker's is a meeting and resting and waiting place as well as the biggest store in the world. There are reading and sitting and retiring rooms for you: telephone, telegraph, and mail facilities. Your parcels will be cared for without charge. We try to make you welcome whether you care to buy or not.

You know that there is no worthy hot weather (or any weather) thing for wear or home use but we have it. If you can't come to the store, write for whatever you want, samples or goods. Shopping by mail has come to be simple and certain. A few scratches of a pen, and all the facilities of the store are yours.

JOHN WANAMAKER.

LOCAL NOTICES.

M'Killip

BLOOMSBURG.

Fine Cabinet portraits only $3. doz. Life size Crayons only $10.00. Viewing, copying and enlarging. Instant process used. tf.

FOR RENT.—Two desirable dwelling houses on First street near Market All modern improvements. Apply to Z. S. Robbins.

I. W. Hartman & Sons have a big sale of remnants on Friday and Saturday.

A full line of lisle gloves and silk mits at H. W. Sloan's.

Summer dress goods and parasols reduced in price at I. W. Hartman & Son's.

A few more styles of challies left. Call and examine before purchasing elsewhere. H. W. Sloan.

A good assortment yet of sateens at I. W. Hartman & Sons.

Big reductions in French and American satcens at H. W. Sloan's.

The place for cheap white and fancy dishes is at I. W. Hartman & Sons.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

TO PRESERVE NATURAL FLOWERS.—Dip the flowers in melted paraffine, withdrawing them quickly. The liquid should be only just hot enough to maintain its fluidity and the flowers should be dipped one at a time, held by the stocks and moved about for an instant to get rid of air bubbles. Fresh cut flowers, free from moisture, make excellent specimens in this way. If you would preserve your health and invigorate your entire system use Perrine's Pure Barley Malt Wh

Free Whiskey.

MR. COX PICTURES A REPUBLICAN CAMPAIGNER ON THE STUMP FOR THE CHICAGO PLATFORM.

How can you go out and answer the questions pertinent to this campaign without entangling alliances and confused ideas?

Some taxpayer, tired of your protective exactions, asks:

"Why should only 2,738,895 people, the pets of protection, be favored at the expense of over 70 per cent. of their 60,000,000 fellow citizens?"

What for? The voice from the still—warm with the tears of widows and orphans—huskily answers, "For free whiskey!"

"Why should we not cheapen clothes, blankets, and carpets by admitting wool free, since the woollen mills have a capacity for 600,000,000 pounds, and only 240,000,000 pounds are raised at home?"

The answer comes like the blast of a thousand flocks, "Before clothes, or blankets, or carpets take free whiskey!"

But says an honorable recusant Republican from Minnesota:

"Worthier, better and juster it seems to my mind would it be to give our people, the toiling masses, cheaper food cheaper fuel, cheaper clothing, and cheaper shelter, cheaper because released from the heavy and unnecessary burden of high-tariff taxes."

"Pshaw!" says the hide-bound protectionist, "these articles must remain taxed to vindicate the American system." This system has as its genius free whiskey.

A taxpayer inquires of you:

"Have not the American people paid in sixty years over $20,000,000,000 in the hope of getting goods cheaper by and by, after the infants have attained their maturity? What, my Republican brother, will you now do?"

The brother answers, "Free whiskey."

"Has invention done anything for us?" asks the impoverished mechanic, "What do you show us as the result of our American genius for a century in mechanics?"

The answer comes: "We tender you the worm in the still, the finest invention of the devil. It may take away your brains and impoverish your families; but protection must stand! We offer you untaxed, cheap, free whiskey!"

Another inquirer asks, "Why do you not take the tax off my coat of 'reversible nap'?"

The answer comes: "Protection first, but always free whiskey."

An old lady of West Virginia asks with anxiety, "Why must I pay 60 cents in addition to every dollar for the crockery from which I drink my sassafras tea?"

"Ah!" says the protectionist, "is not whiskey better than tea?"

A series of questions and answers might be fired off in the following order:

"Are you going to allow that reduction proposed by the Mills bill from 47 per cent. duty to 40 on carpets?"

"No, but we will repeal the tax on cigarettes for your young boys, and add free whiskey."

"Wont you support that reduction of 10 per cent. on cotton goods?"

"No, but I would love to lower the whiskey tax."

"Won't you reduce the tax on castor oil below 194 per cent.—its present rate?"

"No, I won't condescend to help anybody but those who want the cost of whiskey reduced."

"Please help us reduce the tax on cheap woolen cloth from 89 per cent. to 40 per cent., as Mills proposes—will you not?"

"No; I do not want to engage in anything else till I have taken the tax of ninety cents a gallon from whiskey."

"We are making a last effort to reduce the duty on wool hats from 54 per cent. Cheap hats. Won't you help us?"

"No, sir; the Republican platform doesn't say anything about cheap hats. It does advocate taking tax from whiskey, and I stand by the platform."

"The worsted goods for my family is taxed 68 per cent. Help me pull that down to 40 per cent. will you not?"

"No, Sir; let your worsted goods go to grass! Whisky is more than a dollar a gallon. I want to take the ninety-cent gallon tax off of it."

"Now, my friend, the Mills bill proposes to take eleven and one-half millions off of sugar; won't you help us to pass it?"

"No for it don't propose to cheapen whiskey one cent."

"It makes salt free. Won't you favor that?"

"Is salt whiskey? Salt ain't in our platform."

"It makes the tin, of which our tin stove vessels and cans, and roofs are made, free; won't you give us that?"

"Tin is not in the platform; whiskey is."

"It makes lumber for our homes to keep us warm free. Won't you favor that?"

"No. I want to legislate to warm the inner man, not the outer one. Give us free whisky." When these questions are answered let me read as a summing up to the gentleman what was said by an old farmer friend of mine in Iowa. He had evidently been pursuing Sydney Smith on taxation:

I never wore any clothes that were not increased in price by this policy of making an almshouse of every possible factory. I used to rise on Sunday morning from my humble cot in a log farm-house, throwing off the bed-clothes taxed 40 to 100 per cent., eat my taxed breakfast from dishes taxed 45 per cent. on a table cloth taxed 40 per cent., and when the Sabbath bell taxed 35 per cent. sounded its inviting notes, I took my bible taxed 25 per cent. and went to the church built of lumber taxed 20 per cent., and there in a Sunday-school song book taxed 25 per cent. (and all these taxes paid to the objects of my charity, not to the Government), I read:

> Far out upon the prarie
> How many children dwell
> Who never read the Bible
> Nor hear the Sabbath bell!

[Great laughter and applause.]

What is the relief my old farmer friend receives from you and your platform?

"Free whiskey."

Does this give comfort to his family, his purse, or his soul?

Now, you gentlemen want to go among the men, women, and children of this country and say:

"We will not take the tax off of cheap clothing, cheap lumber, cheap food, but we will take the tax off of whiskey, to make it cheap and common, and more hurtful to soul and body."

Is not that an inspiring issue for a party of moral elevation?

Oh, gentleman, it is the old, old story. You gentleman must have often heard it sung—

> Oh, what a tangled web we weave
> When first we practice to deceive!

A Cloud in the Honeymoon.

Three short, blissful months had passed over the heads of Callithumpian W. Magruder and his bride, and not a cloud had dimmed the brightness of their domestic sky. The angel of peace hovered over their household its full ten hours a day, and the cricket of connubial joy chirped contently about their hearthstone the rest of the time. There was nothing the proud young husband thought a task if it gratified the slightest wish of his heart's idol or brought a smile to her lovely face. Time and again he had risen in the dead of the night to drive some low-spirited cat off the premises or to bathe his head in rosewater or diluted carbolic acid if the odor of the cigars smoked in his down town office during the the day was found to have lingered about him.

The Fourth of July had come and gone. With bloodshot eyes Callithumpian W. Magruder sat at breakfast trying with unsteady hand to lift a cup of coffee to his lips.

"Darling," said the young wife, observing for the first time that her husband appeared indisposed, "what is the matter with you? Are you ill?"

"I—I'm rather rocky this morning, Elfleda," he responded, "but it will pass. I shall be allright again."

"Callithumpian," rejoined the wife with that tender anxiety that leads woman—Heaven bless her—to minister to a sick man by trying to stuff him with food, "won't you have some eggs and a larger piece of steak?"

"Elfleda," was the reply as he put up a trembling hand to ward off the proffered consolation, "I shall have to tell you what the trouble is. It will come out sooner or later at the Coroner's inquest. You slept well last night, of course?"

"Certainly."

"Overcome by the excitement of the day and the disturbed slumbers of the night before your sleep was sound and dreamless as that of a tired child. You heard no noise down cellar in the middle of the night?"

"I did not, Callithumpian," replied Elfleda, turning pale with apprehension.

"Well, I did. It aroused me from a restless and unquiet sleep, and, without waking you, I dressed myself quietly, seized a heavy cane and stole softly down stairs. I found a man in the cellar—do not start, Elfleda. He was a little, dried up, withered, insignificant sneak thief, not half so dangerous as a setting hen. He was helping himself to your finest canned fruit. I lifted the little rascal out of the cellar with the toe of my shoe."

"I am glad nothing worse happened, my love. But why are you so unnerved? It is all over now."

"No, it is not all over!" exclaimed the husband, as he looked off into vacancy with a hollow-eyed despairing gaze; "remorse is left!"

"Remorse!"

"Yes, bitter, gnawing, agonizing remorse! Listen! Before I kicked the thief out I looked about for some means of inflicting a punishment upon him that he would remember and a temptation from the Evil One came into my mind. On a plate upon one of the hanging shelves was something you had prepared with your own hands—"

"Yes, I remember, it was a pudding I made my self. Why——"

"Elfleda," said the husband, hoarsely, as he looked at her in stony despair, "I made him eat that pudding!"—*Chicago Tribune.*

Photographs of Lightning.

The Royal Meteorological Society are appealing to photographers, both professional and amateur, to take advantage of the present state of the weather to obtain photographs of lightning. Last season they received sixty impressions of lightning flashes, taken in various parts of Europe and America, but the information thus gained, while most interesting, was not sufficient for any trustworthy deductions to be drawn from it. All that can be confidently asserted is that the popular idea of the form of forked lightning is entirely erroneous. The most typical forms are as follows: (1) stream lightning, a plain, broad, rather smooth streak of light; (2) sinuous lightning, when the flash keeps in one general direction, but the line is sinuous, bending from side to side in a very irregular manner; (3) ramified lightning, in which part of the flash appears to branch off from the main streak like the fibres from the root of a tree. (4) meandering lightning, in which the flash appears to meander about in the air without any definite course, and form small irregular loops; (5) beaded or chaplette lightning, in which bright beads appear in a general white streak. In photographing lightning, a rapid plate and ordinary rapid lens, with full aperture, are left uncovered for a short time at night during a thunderstorm. The focus is arranged for a distant object, and, if possible, some point of landscape is included to give the position of the horizon. If this is not possible, then the top of the picture is marked. A single lens is prefered to a doublet, in order that there may be no possibility of a second image being produced by reflection between two portions of the lens. for a somewhat similiar reason it is recommended that the sensitive film should be on paper instead of glass. The Society will be very pleased if copies of lightning photographs be sent to them at 30 Great George Street, Westminister, together with any available particulars as to the direction in which the camera was pointed, the state of the weather, and the like.—*Engineering.*

The hottest article of a man's attire are his suspenders. But, oh! how much hotter and more uncomfortable he feels when they happen to give way in public.—*Burlington Free Press.*

At Canton, China, some 250,000 people live continually on boats, and never step foot on shore from one year's end to another. The young children have a habit of continually falling overboard and thus cause a great deal of trouble in affecting a rescue, which in many instances is impossible and a child is drowned. China is an overpopulated country and the Chinese have profited by this drowning proclivity in reducing the surplus population. They attach floats to the male child so that they can be fished out when they tumble into the river. The females are without such protection and are usually left to drown.

Hard Times.

Bobley—By Jove! I can't see how old Grinder's clerks can afford to live on the pay he gives them.

Wiggins—Afford to live! Why, man alive! it's because they can't afford to die. Funerals cost something nowadays.—*Judge.*

A genuine hum-bug—The locust.

It is queer that Queen Victoria did not confer to the Order of the Bath on some of Buffalo Bill's Indians.—*Pittsburg Chronicle.*

When a girl pays her husband's railroad fare on her bridal trip, its a pretty good example of love's transport.—*Merchant Traveler.*

"Young man," said the old deacon solemnly, "do you realize that when you retire at night you may be called before morning dawns?" "I hope so; I'm a young doctor and I need encouragment of some kind."—*Texas Siftings.*

SOME DOCTORS

honestly admit that they can't cure Rheumatism and Neuralgia. Others say they can but—don't. Athlophoros says nothing but—*cures.* That's the secret of its success. Years of trial have *proved* it to be a *quick, safe, sure* cure.

Concord, N. H., Sept. 3, 1887.

In my own family Athlophoros was used as a last resort, the user having suffered from rheumatism for years and having been treated for the disease by different physicians in this State and Massachusetts without even temporary relief. Upon my recommendation scores of people have used this remedy with the same results claimed for it. C. H. WILSON.

Dubuque, Iowa, Jan. 3, 1888.

Athlophoros has completely cured me of nervous headache, and I feel thankful for all the good it has done me.

Mrs. LOUISE CURRAY.

☞ Send 6 cents for the beautiful colored picture, "Moorish Maiden."

THE ATHLOPHOROS CO. 112 Wall St. N.Y.

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The treatment of many thousands of cases of those chronic weaknesses and distressing ailments peculiar to females, at the Invalids' Hotel and Surgical Institute, Buffalo, N. Y., has afforded a vast experience in nicely adapting and thoroughly testing remedies for the cure of woman's peculiar maladies.

Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription is the outgrowth, or result, of this great and valuable experience. Thousands of testimonials, received from patients and from physicians who have tested it in the more aggravated and obstinate cases which had baffled their skill, prove it to be the most wonderful remedy ever devised for the relief and cure of suffering woman. It is not recommended as a "cure-all," but as a most perfect Specific for woman's peculiar ailments.

As a powerful, invigorating tonic, it imparts strength to the whole system, and to the womb and its appendages in particular. For overworked, "worn-out," "run-down," debilitated teachers, milliners, dressmakers, seamstresses, "shop-girls," housekeepers, nursing mothers, and feeble women generally, Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription is the greatest earthly boon, being unequaled as an appetizing cordial and restorative tonic.

As a soothing and strengthening nervine, "Favorite Prescription" is unequaled and is invaluable in allaying and subduing nervous excitability, irritability, exhaustion, prostration, hysteria, spasms and other distressing, nervous symptoms commonly attendant upon functional and organic disease of the womb. It induces refreshing sleep and relieves mental anxiety and despondency.

Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription is a legitimate medicine, carefully compounded by an experienced and skillful physician, and adapted to woman's delicate organization. It is purely vegetable in its composition and perfectly harmless in its effects in any condition of the system. For morning sickness, or nausea, from whatever cause arising, weak stomach, indigestion, dyspepsia and kindred symptoms, its use, in small doses, will prove very beneficial.

"Favorite Prescription" is a positive cure for the most complicated and obstinate cases of leucorrhea, excessive flowing, painful menstruation, unnatural suppressions, prolapsus, or falling of the womb, weak back, "female weakness," antéversion, retroversion, bearing-down sensations, chronic congestion, inflammation and ulceration of the womb, inflammation, pain and tenderness in ovaries, accompanied with "internal heat."

As a regulator and promoter of functional action, at that critical period of change from girlhood to womanhood, "Favorite Prescription" is a perfectly safe remedial agent, and can produce only good results. It is equally efficacious and valuable in its effects when taken for those disorders and derangements incident to that later and most critical period, known as "The Change of Life."

"Favorite Prescription" when taken in connection with the use of Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery, and small laxative doses of Dr. Pierce's Purgative Pellets (Little Liver Pills), cures Liver, Kidney and Bladder diseases. Their combined use also removes blood taints, and abolishes cancerous and scrofulous humors from the system.

"Favorite Prescription" is the only medicine for women, sold by druggists, **under a positive guarantee,** from the manufacturers, that it will give satisfaction in every case, or money will be refunded. This guarantee has been printed on the bottle-wrapper, and faithfully carried out for many years.

Large bottles (100 doses) **$1.00, or six bottles for $5.00.**

For large, illustrated Treatise on Diseases of Women (168 pages, paper-covered), send ten cents in stamps. Address,

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RICE, SPICES, BICARB SODA, ETC., ETC.

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PAINE'S CELERY COMPOUND

THE CELEBRATED NERVE TONIC.

A Word to the Nervous You are painfully aware that you have nerves? Then you are sick. A healthy boy has as many as you, but he doesn't know it. That is the difference between "sick" and "well."

Why don't you cure yourself? It is easy. Don't wait. Paine's Celery Compound will do it. Pay your druggist a dollar, and enjoy life once more. Thousands have. Why not you?

WELLS, RICHARDSON & CO., *Proprietors*, Burlington, Vt.

RAILROAD TIME TABLE

DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA AND WESTERN RAILROAD.

BLOOMSBURG DIVISION.

STATIONS.	P M	P M	NORTH. A. M.	A. M.
NORTHUMBERLAND	5 40	1 35	10 10	6 15
Cameron	5 55	.....	10 25	6 30
Chulasky	6 00		10 29	6 34
Danville	6 08	1 58	10 36	6 40
Catawissa	6 25	2 14	10 53	6 58
Rupert	6 30	2 19	11 00	7 05
Bloomsburg	6 36	2 24	11 07	7 12
Espy	6 42	2 29	11 15	7 20
Lime Ridge	6 50	.....	11 22	7 27
Willow Grove	6 54	.....	11 26	7 31
Briarcreek	6 58		11 30	7 35
Berwick	7 05	2 48	11 37	7 42
Beach Haven	7 11	2 54	11 44	7 49
Hick's Ferry	7 18	2 59	11 48	7 55
Shickshinny	7 30	3 09	11 58	8 06
Hunlock's	7 43	3 19	12 08	8 17
Nanticoke	7 50	3 26	12 16	8 22
Avondale	7 54	.....	12 20	8 26
Plymouth	7 59	3 35	12 23	8 33
Plymouth Junction	8 03	3 39	12 30	8 38
Kingston	8 08	3 43	12 37	8 43
Bennett	8 12	.....	12 41	8 49
Maltby	8 17	.....	12 45	8 53
Wyoming	8 22	3 52	12 50	8 58
West Pittston	8 27	3 56	12 55	9 01
Pittston	8 33	4 01	1 03	9 09
Lackawanna	8 40	.....	1 11	9 17
Taylorville	8 48	.....	1 19	9 25
Bellevue	8 54	.....	1 25	9 30
SCRANTON	9 00	4 22	1 30	9 35
	P M	P M	P M	A M

STATIONS.	A M	A M	SOUTH. P M	P M
SCRANTON	6 10	9 50	2 05	6 20
Bellevue	6 15	9 55	.....	6 25
Taylorville	6 20	10 00	2 14	6 30
Lackawanna	6 28	10 08	2 21	6 37
Pittston	6 36	10 16	2 28	6 43
West Pittston	6 42	10 22	2 34	6 50
Wyoming	6 47	10 27	2 39	6 55
Maltby	6 51	10 30	.....	6 59
Bennett	6 55	10 34	2 47	7 03
Kingston	6 58	10 38	2 50	7 07
Plymouth Junction	7 02	10 42	2 54	7 12
Plymouth	7 10	10 47	2 59	7 16
Avondale	7 14	10 51	3 03	7 21
Nanticoke	7 19	10 55	3 06	7 25
Hunlock's	7 28	11 02	3 19	7 43
Shickshinny	7 47	11 12	3 29	7 55
Hick's Ferry	7 55	11 22	3 39	8 07
Beach Haven	8 01	11 28	3 45	8 13
Berwick	8 07	11 37	3 51	8 20
Briarcreek	8 13	.....	3 57	8 27
Willow Grove	8 16	11 48	4 01	8 31
Lime Ridge	8 20	11 52	4 05	8 35
Espy	8 26	11 59	4 12	8 41
Bloomsburg	8 32	12 05	4 18	8 47
Rupert	8 37	12 10	4 24	8 52
Catawissa	8 42	12 15	4 29	8 57
Danville	8 57	12 30	4 46	9 15
Chulasky	9 03		4 54	9 23
Cameron	9 07	12 40	5 00	9 28
NORTHUMBERLAND	9 22	12 55	5 15	9 45
	A M	P M	P M	P M

Connections at Rupert with Philadelphia & Reading Railroad for Tamanend, Tamaqua, Williamsport, Sunbury, Pottsville, etc. At Northumberland with P. & E. Div. P. R. R. for Harrisburg, Lock Haven, Emporium, Warren, Corry and Erie.

W. F. HALSTEAD, Gen. Man., Scranton, Pa

Pennsylvania Railroad.

Philadelphia & Erie R. R. Division, and Northern Central Railway.

TIME TABLE.

In effect JUNE 4, 1888. Trains leave Sunbury

EASTWARD.

9.40 a. m., Sea Shore Express (daily except Sunday), for Harrisburg and intermediate stations, arriving at Philadelphia 3.15 p. m.; New York, 5.50 p. m.; Baltimore, 4.45 p. m.; Washington 5.35 p. m., connecting at Philadelphia for all Sea Shore points. Through passenger coach to Philadelphia.

1.43 p. m.—Day express daily except Sunday), for Harrisburg and intermediate stations, arriving at Philadelphia 6.50 p. m.; New York, 9.35 p. m.; Baltimore 6.45 p. m.; Washington, 7.55 p. m. Parlor car through to Philadelphia and passenger coaches through to Philadelphia and Baltimore.

7.45 p. m.—Renovo Accommodation (daily for Harrisburg and all intermediate stations, arriving at Philadelphia 4.25 a. m.; New York 7.10 a. m. Baltimore, 5.15 a. m.; Washington 6.25 a. m.; Pullman sleeping car from Williamsp't to Philadelphia. Philadelphia passengers can remain in sleeper undisturbed until 7 a. m.

2.50 a. m.—Erie Mail (daily except Monday, for Harrisburg and intermediate stations, arriving at Philadelphia 8.25 a. m. New York, 11.30 a. m.; Baltimore 8.15 a. m.; Washington, 9.30 a. m. Through Pullman sleeping cars are run on this train to Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington, and through passenger coaches to Philadelphia and Baltimore.

WESTWARD.

5.10 a. m.—Erie Mail (daily except Sunday), for Erie and all intermediate stations and Canandaigua and intermediate stations, Rochester, Buffalo and Niagara Falls, with through Pullman Palace cars and passenger coaches to Erie and Rochester.

9.53—News Express (daily except Sunday) for Lock Haven and intermediate stations.

12.52 p. m.—Niagara Express (daily except Sunday) for Kane and intermediate stations and Canandaigua and principal intermediate stations, Rochester, Buffalo and Niagara Falls with through passenger coaches to Kane and Rochester and Parlor car to Watkins

5.30 p. m. Fast Line (daily except Sunday) for Renovo and intermediate stations, and Elmira, Watkins and intermediate stations, with through passenger coaches to Renovo and Watkins.

9.20 a. m.—Sunday mail for Renovo and intermediate station.

THROUGH TRAINS FOR SUNBURY FROM THE EAST AND SOUTH.

Sunday mail leaves Philadelphia 4.30 a. m Harrisburg 7.40 arriving at Sunbury 9.30 a. m. with through sleeping car from Philadelphia to Williamsport.

News Express leaves Philadelphia 4.30 a. m. Harrisburg, 8.10 a. m. daily except Sunday arriving at Sunbury 9.53. a. m.

Niagara Express leaves Philadelphia, 7.40 a. m.; Baltimore 7.30 a. m. (daily except Sunday arriving at Sunbury, 12.52 p. m., Parlor car from Philadelphia and through passenger coaches from Philadelphia and Baltimore.

Fast Line leaves New York 9.00 a. m.; Philadelphia, 11.50 a. m.; Washington, 9.50 a. m.; Baltimore, 10.45 a. m., (daily except Sunday) arriving at Sunbury, 5.30 p. m., with through passenger coaches from Philadelphia and Baltimore.

Erie Mail leaves New York 8.00 p. m.; Philadelphia, 11.25 p. m.; Washington, 10.00 p. m.; Baltimore, 11.20 p. m., (daily except Saturday) arriving at Sunbury 5.10 a. m., with through Pullman Sleeping cars from Philadelphia, Washington and Baltimore and through passenger coaches from Philadelphia.

SUNBURY, HAZLETON & WILKESBARRE RAILROAD AND NORTH AND WEST BRANCH RAILWAY.

(Daily except Sunday.)

Wilkesbarre Mail leaves Sunbury 9.55 a. m. arriving at Bloom Ferry 10.46 a. m., Wilkes-barre 12.15 p. m.

Express East leaves Sunbury 5.35 p. m., arriving at Bloom Ferry 6.26 p. m., Wilkes-barre 7.55 p. m

Sunbury Mail leaves Wilkesbarre 10.30 a. m. arriving at Bloom Ferry 11.46 a. m., Sunbury 12.35 p. m

Express West leaves Wilkes-barre 2.55 p. m., arriving at Bloom Ferry 4.19 p. m., Sunbury 5.10p.m

SUNDAY ONLY.

Sunday mail leaves Sunbury 9.25 a. m., arriving at Bloom Ferry 10.16 a. m., Wilkesbarre 11.45 a. m.

Sunday accommodation leaves Wilkes-Barre 5.10 p. m., arriving at Bloom Ferry, 6.39 p. m., Sunbury, 7.30 p. m.

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INVENTION has revolutionized the world during the last half century. Not least among the wonders of inventive progress is a method and system of work that can be performed all over the country without separting the workers from their homes. Pay liberal; any one can do the work; either sex, young or old; no special ability required. Capital not needed; you are started free. Cut this out and return to us and we will send you free, something of great value and importance to you, that will start you in business, which will bring you in more money right away, than anything else in the world. Grand outfit free. Address TRUE & Co., Augusta, Maine. 1y dec 8

High-Priced Cheap Chinese Labor.

I haven't been here long enough to learn much about the real perils that threaten the country by the importation of cheap Chinese labor. I cannot say anything about it, in fact, because they haven't been importing that kind around where I have been. My friends, both in San Francisco and in the country towns, who employ Chinese domestic help pay $25 and $30 a month for a man servant. And he is just as independent and impudent as the lady who smashes glassware and chips china in your own Brooklyn home. He leaves on a minute's notice in the height of the busy season; if he be an ill-tempered fellow he chases the family out of his kitchen. He is like other people, good, bad and indifferent. He does not according to the generally received fable, require but one telling in order to do that very thing that very same way ever after. Th re is one in our house now, a good, docile, willing, obedient, stupid fellow. I think he is shown and told about 100 times how to do a thing, and even then he doesn't always do it right. There may be some very cheap ones, but I haven't found them. Some of them send home our laundry with every indication of recovering from a prolonged attack of malignant hydrophobia, so great has been its abhorrence of water. Others, again, rival the matchless Troy laundry work. Once, in San Francisco, we got tired of Hop Soon, and patronized a "White Labor Laundry." Well, I had an "all-wool undershirt" in that wash, and I have been wearing it for a necklace ever since. The rest of the suit—the bifurcated raiment, I gave to a little girl for her doll. Then we returned to the Chinaman. He charged us more than ever, and his rates were higher than Melican man to begin with. —*Bob Burdette, in Brooklyn Eagle.*

Ants That Kill Snakes and Build Boats.

Driver ants not only build boats, but launch them, too; only these boats are formed of their own bodies. They are called "drivers" because of their ferocity. Nothing can stand before the attacks of these little creatures. Large pythons have been killed by them in a single night, while chickens, lizards and other animals in Western Africa flee from them in terror. To protect themselves from the heat they erect arches under which numerous armies of them pass in safety. Sometimes the arch is made of grass and earth and gummed together by some secretion, and again it is formed by the bodies of the larger ants, which hold themselves together by their strong nippers while the workers pass under them. At certain times of the year freshets overflow the country inhabited by the drivers, and it is then that these ants go to sea. The rain comes suddenly, and the walls of their houses are broken in by the flood, but, instead of coming to the surface in scattered hundreds and being swept off to destruction, out of the ruin rises a black ball that rides safely on the water and drifts away. At the first warning of danger the little creatures rush together and form a solid body of ants, the weaker in the centre; often the ball is larger than a common base ball, and in this way they float about until they lodge against some tree, upon the branches of which they are soon safe and sound.

Grape Juice for Sickness.

The art of cultivating the Oporto vines and fermenting the Oporto Grape into wine in this country, and of preserving the Grape Juice fresh without fermentation has been brought to a greater degree of perfection by Mr. Alfred Speer, of Passaic, N. J., than by any other person: in fact, he was the pioneer in introducing and advertising Native Wines. He has purchased hundreds of tons of grapes, besides his own vintage. Mr. Speer's success has arisen from the strict purity and valuable properties of his wines for invalids and feeble persons, and his reputation extends around the world.

Moorish Fattened Houri.

The position of women among the Moors does not differ greatly from that in all Mohammedan countries, and therefore need not be touched upon. One custom, however, is a curious one, that of fattening the bride for her wedding. The young girl is made to sit in a half darkened room, wearing anklets so heavy that she can move with difficulty. She is then crammed with pellets of wheat flower and made to drink enormous quantities of water, so that before the bridegroom sees her she shall be bloated to the desirable degree. The Moorish men, themselves so lean, straight and tall, are great admirers of adipose tissue in women, fat being to them an essential element of beauty. "A good load for a camel" is one of their compliments, and everything is done that can conduce to this state. The women, seated always upon soft cushions and crammed with sweetmeats, soon grow enormously fat. Lack of exercise increases the size of their limbs to such a degree that enlargement of the ankles becomes a disease.—*Commercial Advertiser.*

"The gentleman who is about to shoot," said the master of ceremonies at a target practice, "is a famous French duelist. Then the frightened crowd got right in front of the target and began to breathe easy.—*New York Sun.*

Inherited Diseases.

No fact of nature is more pregnant with awful meaning than the fact of the inheritance of disease.

Modern science, which has illuminated so many dark corners of nature, has shed a new light on the ominous words of the Scriptures, "The sins of the fathers, shall be visited upon the children unto the third and fourth generation." Fifty per cent. of cases of consumption, cancer and scrofula, run in families through inheritance. Insanity is hereditary in a marked degree, but, fortunately, like many other hereditary diseases, tends to wear itself out, the stock becoming extinct. A distinguished scientist truly says: "No organ or texture of the body is exempt from the chance of being the subject of hereditary disease. Probably more chronic diseases, which permaneatly modify the structure and functions of the body, are more or less liable to be inherited. The important and far-reaching practical deductions from such facts—are obvious to reflecting minds, and the best means for preventing or curing these diseases is a subject of intense interest to all. Fortunately nature has provided a remedy, which experience has attested as infallible, and the remedy is the world-famous Swift's Specific, a pure vegetable compound—nature's antidote for all blood poisons. To the afflicted it is a blessing of inestimable value. An interesting treatise on "Blood and Skin Diseases" will be mailed free by addressing

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July 7-2 & Co-4m.

Hon. Jos. P. Bass

is the best known man in eastern Maine, except possibly Hon. James G. Blaine. The reason for this fact that he is a pushing, energetic business man, and having wealth, is interested in many enterprises, giving employment to many people. About four years ago he took a large tract of land in Bangor, on which he built a fine race track, where, for the last two years, the New England Agricultural society have held their annual exhibitions. At this time Mr. Bass overtaxed his powers, weakened his system by exposure, and the result was he found himself a victim of Dyspepsia and Kidney disease.

His food distressed him, he had the lame back, the tired feeling, that weary, continuous pain, so often described and so familiar to all suffering from these troubles. He was in despair of getting well when, one day, a "sudden whim," as Mr. Bass terms it, changed the whole current of his life. He is a large owner in the Bangor *Daily Commercial*, the office of which is directly across the street from the Brown's Sarsaparilla establishment and seeing several bottles displayed in the window, yielded to the "whim," went over, bought one and used the contents. It astonished him, inasmuch as it added him more than all the physicians and a southern trip. He took the second bottle, which was equally as effective as the first, and when the Hon. Geo. B Loring, of Massachusetts, Hon. Geo. Noyes, of the Massachusetts *Ploughman*, and other managers of the N. E. Fair came to Bangor in August, 1886, they found Mr. Bass in perfect health, due solely to the use of

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